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Czechs ask the hard questions

How much freedom has been lost?

How long will the Soviet occupiers remain?

By Eric Bourne

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

It was a quiet night, with the lights on and groups in animated talk in Wenceslas Square until late Tuesday evening.

But there is more despondency here now that the immediate crisis has lifted than in the previous six nights, when heavy shooting held the city in grim tension from darkness to dawn.

There is a widespread mood of concern and despair, which the Czech leaders are trying to dispel, a sense of letdown and bitter disappointment at what people — in the first moments of realizing the truth—can only mourn as the loss of a brave idea.

The first relief early Tuesday morning as Czechs and Slovaks learned of the Soviet undertaking to withdraw from Prague streets, the first joy when they knew their leaders were home and free again, were quickly overtaken by chagrin as the communiqué and the first official explanation began to reveal what the country is expected to do in return for these Russian "concessions."

At this stage one does not talk in terms of clear-cut victory and defeat. The Russians have gained their immediate short-term aim of forcing the Czechoslovaks to curtail their reform movement. But what their behavior here has done and will cost them in interna-

★ Please turn to Page 5

Warning from Moscow

Story: Page 5

By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

The convention had become a microcosm for the nation on the issue of war or peace in Vietnam

FOCUS on Middle East

What's ahead . . .

Lebanon's enterprising shipowners think they've hit on a way to beat Syria's land blockade of their country.

Squeezed between the Mediterranean and the land mass of Syria, Lebanon has built up a thriving truck trade through Syria with other Arab nations.

But Syria, nervous over threats from Syrian political exiles living in Lebanon and Iraq, has tried a pressure play to force Lebanon to abandon its traditional hospitality to political refugees: It has hoisted prohibitively high its transit taxes on Lebanon's trucking trade.

Lebanese and Saudi Arabian air carriers first considered drastic reduction of airfreight rates to thwart the Syrian taxes.

Then Lebanese shipowners, descendants of Phoenician seafarers, boldly suggested circumventing Syria and the closed Suez Canal altogether by using the long sea route around Africa to Red Sea ports.

Time, of course, is the drawback—6 to 10 days by truck across Syria to Jedda, Saudi Arabia, as opposed to at least 30 around the Cape of Good Hope by freighter.

But two pilot cargoes already have left Beirut to test the theory of the Levantine mariners.

⊕

Iraq is telling its people: Quench your thirst with something less "imperialistic" than Coca Cola.

On Aug. 21 the new regime of Gen. Hassan al Bakr seized the Coca Cola bottling plant in Baghdad. It promises legal action against some of the plant's executives for alleged tax irregularities.

Arabs began corking up this worldwide American soft drink last year when a boycott was proclaimed by the Arab central boycott office after Coca Cola refused to revoke a bottling franchise it had granted to an Israeli.

Trends . . .

Greek and Turkish Communists share the general dismay over Moscow's bludgeoning of Czechoslovakia.

The KKE, Greece's illegal Communist Party in exile, and the equally illegal United Democratic Left (EDA), were soft-pedaling ideology before the Soviet aggression hit Prague.

They were seeking to lead a broad "national front" of resistance against the unpopular Army-backed regime of Premier George Papadopoulos.

Inside Greece, KKE and EDA militants had orders to avoid heroics and work prudently underground.

Many KKE and EDA partisans inside Greece sympathize with the Czechs and disapprove the Soviet action.

They agree with politicians further to the right that the clenched Russian fist only strengthens Premier Papadopoulos' demands for more American military and political support.

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Turkey's quasi-legal Marxist Turkish Labor Party (TLP) is upset by Czechoslovakia, too.

Some of its members have publicly supported anti-Soviet demonstrations in Turkish cities.

But even before the Czech crisis broke, the party was split by internal controversy over its meager gains in April's parliamentary elections.

Leading TLP official Cetin Altan and his backers, criticizing the party for not doing better, argued that a Russian-style workers' revolution in Turkey was impossible. They urged instead that the party try to infiltrate the slightly left-of-center Republican People's Party.

Mr. Altan himself went further and criticized Moscow. He pointed out that Soviet economic aid to Turkey gave the Russians political leverage. This, he said, might enable the Soviets to impose their aims on the "exploiting minority" now ruling Turkey—"aims which are more to their own advantage than to that of the working class."

How and why . . .

One of the main Palestinian Arab guerrilla groups is in serious trouble. A mutiny has split its ranks.

Last month the civilian executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization attempted to replace Brig. Gen. Sobhi al Jabi, chief of staff of its military wing, the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), with Brig. Gen. Abdel Razzak al Yahya.

But PLA units in Syria refused to accept the change and interned General Yahya in Damascus.

The peacemakers were guerrillas from the military wing of al Fatah, a more influential Palestinian organization.

They physically interposed themselves between the rivals. Their advice: Cool the dispute. It only helps Israel.

Where to look

Books	11	Sports	10
Business	14	The Home Forum	8
Family Features	17	Women Today	12, 13

If the Democrats expect to carry the country this year, they must bring in a substantial part of the peace vote.

Canham report: Editorial Page

The Democratic Party has quietly discarded some of its old political ways. It relies less on federal panaceas.

Davis dispatch: Page 3

When the battling Democrats think of their old foe Nixon, most of them suddenly become comrades in arms.

Sperling story: Page 12

The protesters tell their story

By Guy Halverson

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

As they spoke, Janet and Dave sat on the grass and leaned lazily back against an oak tree. In the distance, a distraught mother was pleading with her teen-age daughter to "come home" and leave this Lincoln Park antiwar gathering.

Totally oblivious to the ruckus, hippie-garbed Janet Goldberg and Dave Howard were explaining that they favor a "socialist society" and had hitchhiked to Chicago because "the Democratic convention is the focal point of this particular time in history. What happens here will determine American foreign and domestic policy for the next few decades."

"We consider ourselves peaceful revolutionaries," said Janet, flipping the long strands of brunette hair that tumbled to her shoulders from her face. "America's become a half-mad colonial power. Government is no longer representative. We want to reestablish the genuine American revolution."

Structure criticized

"Sure we're Yippies," laughed Dave, who, like Janet, hails from Hartford, Conn., and wears his hair a bit long. To be a Yippie is "to be against the present structure of society. It's phony now. We want a freer, more open type of existence, where people aren't trapped by irrelevant, outdated traditions and numbered like zip codes in some kind of mass accounting system; where politics is taken from the political bosses and given back to the people."

Nearby, as Janet talked, McCarthy enthusiast Chuck Hicks, who introduced himself as student-body president of Syracuse University, was in an animated discussion about Vietnam with Mike Stanbaugh, a history major at the University of Alabama, and Liz Kleczek, a friend from Chicago. Chuck and Mike had just arrived in the city from a National Students Association conference.

All around, the air was crackling with the chatter of

★ Please turn to Page 4

By William Mares

'We are peaceful revolutionaries'

Peace or war the big issue

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The question of peace and war is even more important than the next president of the United States. Both issues at times merged as one of the most exciting political conventions in modern times reached its climax.

The convention had become a microcosm for the nation in the debate over bombing and peace discussions on Vietnam.

Candidacies of Messrs. Humphrey, McCarthy, McGovern, and even of absent Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts became, in this sense, at times merely the pawns of the war issue, while at other times the war issue seemed to become the vehicle for some particular candidate.

What the result would be on the Democratic Party nobody could guess—a convention that at times was out of hand, which met in a hall guarded like a fortress, in a city beset by antiwar riots.

Catharsis for the nation?

To some it seemed to mean the sure election of Republican Richard M. Nixon; to others it represented a kind of catharsis for the nation that might see its own doubts and agony brought into brutal confrontation in a huge and echoing convention hall.

Act 1 of the drama was written over four years in the incumbency of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Act 2 came suddenly and unexpectedly when at a quarter after one in the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 28, the tension finally became intolerable. Several delegates and alternates revolted and went home.

They did so after one of the great scenes of an American political convention, when the rebellion on the floor drowned the speakers, when party leaders huddled together at the prow of the lofty podium, banged the gavel, vainly ruled motions out of order, and ordered sergeants-at-arms to clear the aisles; when from the floor over the microphone Chicago's Mayor

★ Please turn to Page 4

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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By Miroslav Hucek

Czech youngsters gather to talk and sing in the old town square of Prague in happier days. In the background is the statue of their hero, John Hus, Czech revolutionary patriot of the 15th century.

Children of Hus

Student protest braced Czech stance

The writer of this dispatch was in Czechoslovakia during the weeks preceding the present crisis. She describes the mood of key elements of the population and forecasts their reaction to any continued Soviet harassment.

By Trudy Rubin
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The incredibly brave resistance of the young people of Prague has deep roots. It marks a defiance which was built up quietly over the past decade and exploded into maturity during the past seven months.

The older generation of Czechoslovaks is accustomed to tragedy. The older people have learned to accept it. But for the young people it has been different.

Born after World War II they have grown up under the grayness of the Novotny-Stalinist regime which gave little opportunity for idealism. Most had little ideological enthusiasm for communism — the party was merely a means of political or career advancement.

"We lived a schizophrenic existence," one young man told me. "In school we got told one thing and at home something else. So we learned not to believe in anything, especially in parades or demonstrations."

Curiosity sharpened

But the quiet revolution changed all this. For the first time the postwar generation had something to excite them. For the teenagers it meant license to indulge their fascination with the West, to let their hair grow, to travel, and finally to take their first timid steps into the realm of politics.

Their curiosity about the West is limitless, if only as a youthful reaction to having the Russian language and culture forced on them for 20 years. (The language was removed from the compulsory list at schools this spring.) On the main streets of Prague one can see a liberal sprinkling of miniskirts and long hair—this was forbidden until a year ago.

After the January changes, groups of "hippies" began to spring up in Prague's squares and parks. Many were students, some were workers. Dressed in jeans and floral prints with flowers painted on their faces and two-year old "rock" magazines in their hands, they besieged young Western visitors with questions about pop stars, underground newspapers, American hippies and drugs.

"They're not real hippies," one slightly more sophisticated young man told me with scorn. "They think that by painting flowers on their faces they belong. But they don't know anything about hippie philosophy, they can't get drugs, and besides we have to work here or get arrested."

Meaning probed

But if this incipient movement did not reflect a total rebellion against the values of their parents it still had an important meaning for the youngsters. "We know we are not like American hippies," said one Czech flower child, "but we are bored with the old organizations here, and it is because we want something new that we made ourselves like the young people in the West."

With the issuance of passports to all comers this spring, this sense of rebellion was heavily encouraged. Record numbers of teen-agers set off for Western Europe for the first time (many now are stranded there); very few went in the other direction.

Inevitably the new freedom led to political awareness. Thousands of high-school students went out on their first political protests when they marched on the American Embassy in sympathy with American students against Vietnam. No one in the Embassy could remember such a demonstration.

Apology voiced

It had a special flavor. When North Vietnamese students cut down the American flag, the Czechs made an official apology and found a new one—with only 48 stars —the same day. When accused of political immaturity by some African demonstrators, "We don't make demonstrations by ripping down flags. It's not the Czech way." one Czech retorted:

Many students at the demonstration told me they rarely talk politics. "Some people only came because we got the day off from school," said one girl. "But now that we are learning how to demonstrate we won't stop."

For university students, the "revolution" was even more important. Their nonpolitical demonstration over horrid living conditions when the lights failed at the giant Strahov student hostel in October became a spearhead for the intellectuals' war against the Novotny regime. Suddenly they were thrust into the international limelight, besieged by delegations from foreign universities, made honored members of the student internationale.

Moreover, the public began to look to young people for symbolic (and sometimes real) leadership as a wave of revulsion swept the Czechs when the secrets of the past 20 years were made public. They were seen as the only group whose hands had been clean during the purges. Students became a leading force behind the KAN Club, the group of non-Communists that was touted as the beginning of a new opposition party.

"For the first time we had to take ourselves seriously," says a student of the Philosophical Faculty of the Charles University. We had to catch up on political knowledge and techniques. And most important we had to come to grips with the problem of guilt. Were our parents guilty for allowing the events of the past 20 years to happen, like the Germans who said they didn't know what was happening? And what we do if things got tough again, now that we knew the truth?"

Answers unprepared

They were badly prepared to give an answer. They had to overcome the effects of 20 years of complete political and organizational inertia. During those years they were under the yoke of the recently discredited Communist youth organ which spoke officially for students, young workers, and farmers. Student newspapers were heavily censored, duplicating machines forbidden, and public political meetings illegal.

Only a small group of radicals struggled against the system during the past few years. At first they tried to gain control of the Communist youth organ from the inside. But as soon as they succeeded and the students began to feel their strength the two chief student leaders were expelled from the university and conscripted into the army.

Theories challenged

The result was a cynical and apathetic student body which generally ignored politics. Even after the changes, many students were skeptical of formal organization. And those who were eager to take advantage of the changes were a different breed from Western activists.

They were dubious about grandiose theories and designs for humanity. Said one activist, "We have had 20 years of experience with theory—we have been degraded by theorizing so we don't want to be followers of anybody—Lenin, Marx, or Mao!" But they were not antisocialist, as the Soviets claimed.

By Western terms they were conservative. When they demonstrated against the American presence in Vietnam, they carried signs demanding that Russia and Communist China also keep out of the war. "We are a small nation," one girl explained, "and we know from experience that all big powers can be imperialist."

But in Czech terms they were doing great things. Encouraged by police restraint and government tolerance, they learned how to demonstrate for their views.

When a small group of students straggled uncertainly up to the Foriegn Ministry to protest the sales of arms to Nigeria for use against Biafra, they were invited in for a two-hour discussion by the obviously startled bureaucrats; the next day the ministry issued a press statement saying no further arms sales would be made to Nigeria.

When Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin arrived in mid-May for a chat with Czech party leader Alexander Dubcek, the university students insisted on holding their May parade which had been canceled for political reasons the two previous years. Their slogans were militantly anti-Soviet and caused the Czech Government much embarrassment but the government chose to publicly excuse them.

Still, most Czech students were realist enough to know that the euphoria couldn't last. And many didn't have enough time to become really self-confident in their new freedom. On the morning of the students' May parade, I visited the organizing headquarters and found the students in turmoil. Rumors had swept Prague that the paramilitary militia would attack the parade, and no one could verify or deny them. Suddenly my exhuberant and outspoken friends were looking over their shoulders as they spoke—and whispering although we were the only ones in the room.

When the Warsaw Pact troops were maneuvering around Czechoslovakia in mid-July a student leader said to me bitterly: "Our country is too small to be playing such games. The Russians just don't understand that when people can open their mouths after 20 years everything will pour out. All they can see is the provocations.

"But," she continued, "they've let it go on too long to kill it now. Whatever they do now, we've seen too much to be the same again."

Iran puts oil revenue into development program

By Reuters

Tehran, Iran

Iran has embarked on a massive development program, worked out under the personal guidance of the Shah, in a bid to catch up with more advanced nations in the shortest possible time.

Iranian economists, working under Shah Reza Pahlevi, drafted an $11 billion five-year development plan—the fourth Iran has had—which was launched in March this year.

Of the total amount, $464 million will be invested. Eighty percent of Iran's oil revenue will finance the plan.

A new colony of 3,500 housing units on a site at the southern end of Tehran, where tens of thousands of people formerly lived in squalor, shows the progress being made under the program.

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RETAIL ADVERTISING INDEX
RESTAURANTS—Page 7
CONNECTICUT—Page 2
NEW YORK STATE—Pages 4, 5
See also State and City Directory—Page 16

The news — briefly

United States . . .

Chicago

Gov. Lester G. Maddox of Georgia quit his brief bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. He told a news conference that he would campaign against the Democratic party's nominee in the fall for his conscience would not allow him to aid "any liberal candidate, an liberal party, particularly the Democratic Socialist party. . . ." The Governor may support George C. Wallace's bid for the presidency.

Chicago

Democrats who voted to abolish the unit rule at this year's Democratic National Convention went a step further and barred unit voting at all levels of the delegate-selection process in 1972. The action also provides that all convention delegates be elected by public participation the year the convention is held.

Oklahoma City

Veteran United States Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney and four incumbent congressmen easily won renomination in the Democratic primary election here.

In New Mexico, Republican Gov. David F. Cargo and the state's two-Democratic congressmen turned back primary-election challenges to win nominations for the November election.

Anchorage, Alaska

Sen. Ernest Gruening (D) of Alaska, a long-time critic of the Vietnam war, trailed Wednesday in vote totals from Tuesday's Alaska primary election. Mike Gravel led the race for the nomination by 1,479 votes with 353 of the state's 415 precincts reported. Senator Gruening refused to concede, however, until the heavy absentee vote—possibly as many as 5,000 ballots—is counted.

Washington

The United States has asked North Korea for another meeting at Panmunjom to discuss the release of the U.S. intelligence ship Pueblo and its 82 surviving crew members. The North Koreans have not responded.

Washington

Richard M. Nixon edged both Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy by six points in a Louis Harris survey published by the Washington Post. The poll marks a 10-point rise in Mr. Nixon's popularity in the race for the presidency since the Republican convention and the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Washington

Doctors for former President Eisenhower tempered their somewhat optimistic report issued Tuesday, warning that the general's improved condition "is capable of reversing at any time."

New York

About 600 organized welfare clients demonstrated outside City Hall. They protested a simplified payments system that will give the city's 875,000 welfare clients $100 annually for clothing and household needs.

Thirteen demonstrators were arrested and seven persons, including three policement, were injured.

International . . .

Vienna

The Prague correspondent of the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported that a six-nation Communist summit would be held in Dresden, Germany, next month.

Rome

The head of the Italian Communist Party, Luigi Longo, welcomed the Prague-Moscow agreement but reiterated his "reprobation" of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. He said he hoped the agreement would help solve what he called the profound troubles caused by the intervention.

United Nations, N.Y.

Czechoslovakia asked the United Nations Security Council Tuesday night to drop further debate on the invasion of that country by Soviet bloc troops. Chief delegate Jan Muzik said his government was making the request "in view of the agreement reached in Moscow on the substance of the question."

Saigon

American air cavalrymen battled an enemy force in the jungled infiltration corridor northwest of Saigon Wednesday, while inside the capital Viet Cong rockets fell for the third time in two months, killing three civilians and wounding five.

Fort Lamy, Chad

Chad President François Tombalaye has called for French troops to help the Chad Army put down a rebellion in the north of the country, it was announced Wednesday.

For years there has been tension between the proud and often warlike northerners and the southerners who make up a large proportion of the former French colony's Army.

Mexico City

Some 100,000 students carrying banners ridiculing the Olympic Games marched through Mexico City Tuesday night, demanding an end to the government of President Diaz Ordaz.

News of Aug. 27 and 28 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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Democrats evolving radically

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Not all the hecatombs of words here can conceal it: This is not the old Democratic Party that we used to know. The eye and ear are deceptive at the convention. Down underneath are some fundamental changes in the carcass of the old stuffed figure of a donkey.

It is a modern party in many respects. It has quietly disenthralled itself from some of its old political ways, at least in significant degree.

● Private enterprise is no longer bad; a vaguely socialist government control is no longer the only good.

At a dozen points the platform flatly states that only private incentive and capital can solve key problems of the cities, housing, job training, and the like. Anyone who knows Washington trends is aware that this is not just glib language. It is modern economic necessity, recognized increasingly by the Democrats even if it goes against the grain.

● Patronage — the privilege of handing out federal jobs to favorites in order to purchase loyalty and votes—is still a general practice. But in some areas, at least, it has become an obvious liability.

Chief example: the post office. The party leaders have decided that the shambles of inefficiency which has resulted from letting congressmen pass out jobs is causing more damage to a Democratic administration than any possible gain from the distribution of the largesse.

Out of politics?

So the chief politician of the party, former Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien who is running the Humphrey campaign here, is trying to remove the post office from politics and turn it over to a public corporation where congressmen cannot reach it with sticky fingers.

● Big federal spending is still a devoted achievement of the Democrats. They are not unaware of its political effect. But a more important aim overrides it, in the platform here and in Washington: economic stability and a sustained advance of prosperity.

The "new economics" has been haltingly applied by President Johnson and politics has been the reason for its breakdown at key points. But the Democrats know that they stand to lose far more from a setback to the prosperity of all the voters than from handouts to privileged groups.

Republicans have other privileged groups of their own and suffer from similar temptations, while cutting the budget in areas that the Democrats have fattened. But they too are becoming enthusiastic about the new economics, even where it hurts their prejudices a little.

● Local government is still a concern of the party politicians, but not merely as the tool and vassal of the federal political machine.

Efficiency vital

The Johnson-Humphrey leadership says, and obviously knows, that its party will rise or fall by the efficiency and success of the big modern programs of the nation that are aimed at the needs of people, and the special needs of people in trouble. These programs are now a huge complex of national services that run all through the platform and the wares being offered to the voters by the Democratic Party, and the Republicans as well.

They simply cannot function effectively in the years ahead with local government unable to carry its share of the "partnership" that Messrs. Humphrey and Nixon both advocate. The collapse of the programs, or the growth of scandals of bad administration, would cost the party far more than any gain from the strategy of keeping local power weak in order to keep federal power strong.

● The federal bureaucracy, for long the citadel of the Democratic elite where they pranced and disported themselves with fancy titles and long, black automobiles and the delights of power, is now a monster.

It is the enemy of the great programs initiated by the Great Society. It destroys them, by so dispersing control, into scores of competing personal empires that big programs, requiring coordinated direction, are torn apart.

"I despair," said one of Mr. Johnson's chief administrators, "of ever the big programs in my department going decently; other government departments and agencies that are vital to what I am doing just don't care, or are jealous of any intrusion on their power."

Overhaul pledged

So the platform wistfully pledges an overhaul of the federal government machine. If it fails, as it well might, this could lose votes on the big scale and could result in no more long black automobiles for the men who stand in its way.

● It is usually presumed that the Democratic Party resides in the back pocket of big labor. To read the platform and listen to the speeches and wrangles here, a visitor with no long memory might presume that labor was a very minor and casual matter to the present-day Democrats. He would be mistaken, but the once irresistible love affair between the two has cooled to a matter of convenience when it occurs.

This was misleading, of course. The labor delegates sat hunched and impassive on the floor and resolutely backed each signal from Humphrey headquarters—as did the Southerners, whom Mr. Humphrey had partially appeased. But this was not like the old days when labor led but did not follow.

● The cities with their many ethnic groups were once the rich and nearly exclusive hunting preserve of the Democrats. But now they are seething caldrons of discontent. They mostly vote for the left wing of the party, which causes trouble to the party establishment. Meanwhile the real struggle for votes has shifted from the cities to the vast acreage of swing voters in suburbia.

The list goes on.

The struggle between the ancient instincts and the modern intelligence of the party will no doubt continue for a long time. Both have their place. The Constitution ordered a struggle to win and hold political power and this is not done with an engineer's detachment. It is done by conventions like this and by the political game that constantly renews the Johnsons and Humphreys with the McGoverns and McCarthys.

But once upon a Democratic time the role of the politician's instinct was dominant and today a great modern state demands a high infusion of rational behavior and competent administration—as well as the expansion of the role of the federal government that all Democrats are taught to believe in as an article of faith.

By a staff photographer

Conventions are a kick?

There are many ways of looking at a political convention, and this delegate to the Democratic get-together in Chicago may have come up with one of the best—right off the top of his head.

Impact of Czech struggle on Eastern Europe Reds

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

While Alexander Dubcek struggles to retain his hard-won freedom to lead Czechoslovakia out of its crisis, Washington looks at effects in Eastern Europe.

In Poland, a party congress is coming up in November ,and party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka is under fire from conservative opponents who include Mieczyslaw Moczar, former Interior Minister.

Although the government is claiming vindication for its hard line by the Moscow-Prague communiqué of Aug. 27, conservatives are thought likely to exploit the entire invasion episode as an example of Poland obeying Moscow, puppet-fashion.

Again, analysts here have eyes riveted on Romania and Yugoslavia—and on how they and Prague treat relations with each other from now on. Moscow cannot want any revival of the pre-World War II "little entente" of Romania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Tito moves cautiously

Romania appears to be muting its criticism of Moscow; Yugoslav sources here deplore the Soviet invasion but the Tito government is also proceeding cautiously.

American analysts consider that the Czechs, despite their open protests in the street, obtained the best settlement possible from the Russians—under the circumstances.

Now the Russians must watch carefully to see that the Czech example does not spread.

Any signs of a more independent Poland could be dangerous for all of Eastern Europe—and for future East-West détente. If Moscow felt it had to go into Czechoslovakia, it may feel even more compulsion to stamp out any new efforts at independence in Warsaw, which is even more important to it, both militarily and politically.

For that reason, any public demonstrations in Prague are of the utmost importance. Mr. Dubcek's only chance for getting rid of the Soviet forces in his country is to work quietly through shrewd political maneuvering, it is felt here. Open confrontation is not likely to succeed—as he himself made clear in his first emotion-filled address to the country Aug. 27.

Remarkable developments

Czechoslovakia's remarkable resistance, which had the moral if not the physical support of the American Government, has won an equally remarkable concession from Moscow—return of the reform leadership.

But analysts do not know here how far the Czechs can stretch their good fortune. Their emotionalism is understandable; its wisdom perhaps not great.

Key questions being watched here now include whether Mr. Dubcek willl ratify the 14th extraordinary party congress, which met secretly while he was in Moscow to reelect all the party's liberal leaders (some reports say Moscow vetoed a suggestion to legalize it); whether what seems to be inevitable new press censsorship will work; and whether the leadership inside Moscow itself can weather coming months without splits or upheavals.

Ginkgo a 'living fossil'

The ginkgo tree was called a "living fossil" by Darwin. It is the only plant left of a group that flourished in the days of the dinosaurs. The ginkgo is a seed plant, but it is of a primitive kind.

Pentagon to stretch F-111 jet deliveries

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Pentagon says construction and delivery of new swing-wing F-111A and FB-111 jets will be stretched out to save $201 million this budget year toward the total $6 billion federal spending cut ordered by Congress.

The stretchout will not delay initial deliveries of the planes to the Air Force, the Pentagon said, but "will result in an extended force build-up."

The F-111A jet fighter-bomber is the Air Force version of the TFX warplane sought by former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. It is designed primarily for tactical air strikes.

The FB-111, another TFX offshoot, is intended for delivery of nuclear bombs on long-range missions and is to succeed many of the Strategic Air Command's B-52's.

The Pentagon said an additional $18 million is being saved this budget year by faster deactivation of seven F-101 interceptor squadrons and the closing of Paine Field, Wash.

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Mediterranean weather this time of year is perfect. It's Indian Summer there. Gentle sea breezes and lots of sunshine. The summer heat went with the tourists. When the folks back home receive your first postcard from Madeira, you'll have an enviable suntan and perhaps will have picked up a few words of Portuguese.

In Casablanca you'll see snake charmers and women in veils, as well as wide boulevards and modern buildings.

Ceuta is a beautiful port city and the gateway to Tetuan, capital of Morocco.

Then Tangier, where French, Spanish, English, Arabic and Yiddish all can be heard in the streets. You'll see the Casbah and shop in fascinating little markets.

On to Gibraltar, where the Rock towers 1,396 feet above the Mediterranean, a sight you've always wanted to see in person.

The Pearl of the Sea is next.

Majorca, with its white beaches and Moorish architecture; you'll hate to go on.

But onward means Bella Napoli, and welcome to Italy. The food, the music, the Isles of Capri and Ischia. Here you can take a side trip up to Rome, and spend a wonderful day in the Eternal City. Back to the ship and wake up in Malta.

Then it's the most beautiful island of the Dodecanese, Rhodes, the Isle of Roses. See the Medieval walled city and start thinking about Beirut. You'll find lovely flower markets, intriguing little shops, and a typically friendly Near East attitude. Haifa, in the land of Israel is our next stop. This is a seaport town, and indeed a thrilling one. Where the Jewish people built a great nation, you'll see scenes reminiscent of Biblical times, as well as modern industry and a cosmopolitan way of life.

This is just about the halfway mark of the Great Autumn Cruise. What lies ahead sounds like a dream list of the world's most interesting places. Piraeus (Athens), Catania and Messina, Naples again, Portofino, Genoa, Monte Carlo, Cannes, Barcelona. There's more. There's charming old Lisbon, and Ponta Delgada, in the Azores.

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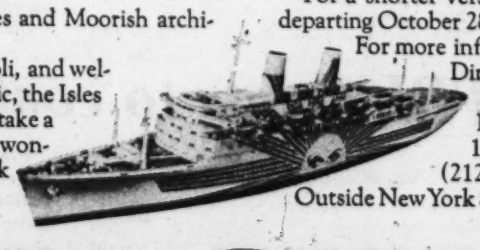

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★Big issue: peace or war

Continued from Page 1

Richard J. Daley (who has rarely seen his ukase disobeyed in his local satrapy) found himself as helpless as a central American dictator overthrown by a palace revolt. At last the angry crowd hardly waited for the perfunctory motion of the chair to stream out of the great hall. It had taken affairs into its own hands.

What it meant was that the rebellious delegates did not want to debate the crucial peace plank as a kind of afterthought to a seven-hour meeting.

Signs point to climax

The day began with the certain signs that events were moving toward a climax.

Every new poll showed that Hubert H. Humphrey was moving ahead and had an all-but-absolute lead. This in turn produced desperate last-minute efforts by his principal rivals, and mounting dreams by opponents that he might still be defeated through the romantic name of Edward Kennedy.

So far as is known at this stage, 36-year-old Senator Kennedy in Massachusetts gave no hope to the movement save the negative one of withholding the final, irrevocable Sherman-type withdrawal.

Senator Kennedy reemphasized Wednesday that his decision not to accept the presidential nomination if it were offered to him was final and firm.

A three-way confrontation between Mr. Humphrey, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, and Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota before the California delegation produced an effective performance by young Mr. McGovern. The candidates were polite but firm. There seemed no way to reconcile Mr. Humphrey's stand on Vietnam with that of his rivals.

The always unorthodox Mr. McCarthy stated simply that he knew more about economics than the others and that he would not support a victorious opponent if he disagreed with his views.

Johnson expected

It was President Johnson's 60th birthday, and many expected him to appear at the convention, opening at 6 p.m. There was a brief birthday song in his honor. But it was part of the unspoken drama that the man who held the party in the hollow of his hand four years before at Atlantic City, and won the greatest election victory of modern times, did not appear as the restless convention prepared for the bitter debate over his Vietnam policy.

News that Jesse M. Unruh, leader of the California delegation, had met downtown with Messrs. McGovern, McCarthy, and Stephen Smith, brother-in-law of Edward Kennedy, swept through the delegates and led to rumors that Mr. McCarthy would withdraw in favor of Mr. Kennedy.

A copyright interview between Mr. McCarthy and the staff of the Knight newspapers indicating that the latter thought Mr. Humphrey had the nomination "wrapped up" brought new rumors. McCarthy spokesmen said that he had been misunderstood.

At snail's pace the convention ratified the Credentials Committee's dismissal of various challenges of delegates and accepted a compromise whereby two warring Georgia factions were each seated, with half votes.

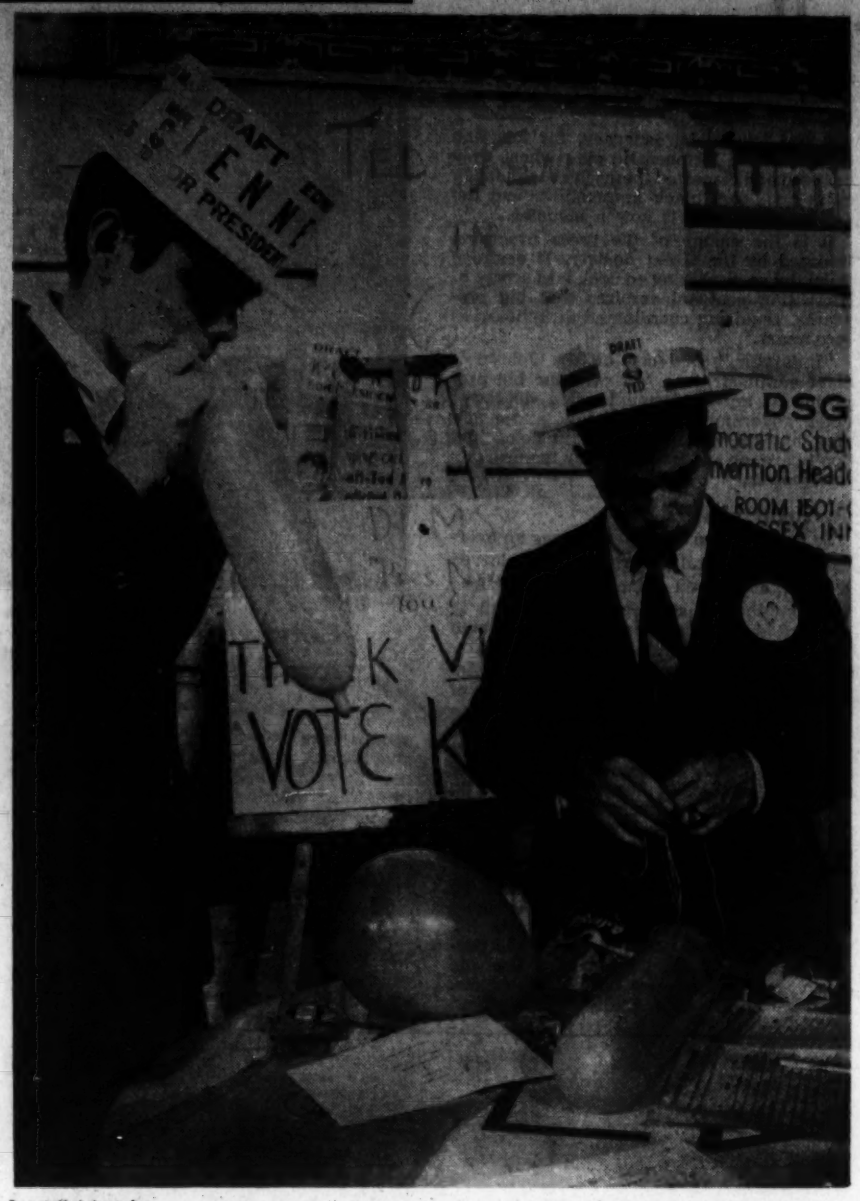
It voted 1350 to 1206 to abolish the unit rule not only for state delegates but also at local levels.

Debate awaited

Everybody waited for the passionate debate on the peace plank. Interminable state caucuses consumed prime television time. There was a brief but electric demonstration for Edward Kennedy, with handmade signs. Balconies drained away.

Then at 12:35 in the morning Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma, permanent chairman, brought up the platform, and Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, House Whip and chairman of the Platform Committee, detailed noncontroversial features.

It was time for Vietnam.



By a staff photographer

Airing their views

It takes a lot of hot air, among other things, to make a political convention, as these balloon blowers for a draft-Kennedy movement could testify. And the Windy City has had its air share during the Democratic convention this week.

★Young protesters tell their story

Continued from Page 1

politics. Now and then the strains of a harmonica or guitar would waft across the sunlit greenery, spelling out a folk song or a snappy Beatles melody.

Dave, a short, soft-spoken youth in his early 20's, said he attended Franklin Pierce College in New Hampshire before dropping out in his junior year. "It just wasn't reaching me."

Janet finished a semester in classical piano, but may return some day "to pick up some liberal arts courses."

Despite the fact that she and Dave have tromped across the continent from Connecticut (spending some time in Canada along the way) Janet manages to call home each evening so as not to worry her mother. Her parents are separated. She classifies her mother as very "tolerant" of her political beliefs. Dave says that his mother and sister are the same way. His father has passed on.

Preference voiced

Does Dave, as a "political rebel" have a preference for the Democratic presidential nomination?

"Robert Kennedy was my man," he says. "Kennedy understood the system more clearly. He saw through the falseness."

"What about McCarthy?" he is asked.

"Well, even though McCarthy talks the language of liberalism, I think he's really a political conservative. That is, he wants to work within the present political and social system. Take the question of war. He's denounced Vietnam, but he hasn't totally repudiated war in general or the use of American force overseas."

"Or take his domestic policy. What has McCarthy proposed that's really new—or that would solve problems in black America."

As he talked, "Paul" — bearded and decked out in a bright, multicolored woolen blanket and dungarees—flowers wrapped around his ears, wristwatch band and brass GI belt buckle—joined the group.

Coins 'bummed'

"Anyone have a quarter or dime so I can pick up some food," he asks, adding that he's just come in by way of the "underground" from Boulder, Colo. Someone gives him a dime.

Janet is asked if she has "bummed" any money yet.

"Not yet," she laughs. "We brought enough with us to come and get back. We'll help out people like him with our money, and then when ours runs out, we'll let others help us."

Like the San Francisco Diggers, one of the many left-of-center organizations banding together under the Yippie label, Dave and Janet believe that food and clothing necessities should be distributed free whenever there is a need. "Right now we're being put up at a movie house for free," said Janet. "Many people would have charged us."

"One driver who gave us a lift here really lashed out at us," Dave cut in.

"He called us 'social leeches' and said we were living off his labors. He said that we were immoral for traveling around the country together. Or something like that. But he was wrong. I've earned the cash I carry from a summer job. We haven't hurt anybody. How does he know anything about us or our conduct?"

School attended

"People are so taboobound," said Janet, who added that she had gone to a religious instruction school for a while. "The teachers would make us memorize prayers and chant them back. But they just couldn't tell us what the prayers meant. They didn't know themselves."

"You believe in God?"

"Sure we do," Dave answered. "But don't ask me to tell you what God means to me, because I can't put it in words, the concept is infinite."

"I know that I certainly don't believe in formal religion," Janet interjected. "In most cases, I think it's irrelevant today."

"I agree," said Dave, "in a way our demonstration here is religious. We felt that we had to do something. You see, we think the United States is really a pretty decent and honorable nation. That's why we get so angered at the type of 'government in action' we see here in Chicago.

"We really do love the United States" he added.

Clients and officials sound off on N.Y. welfare

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some of the sharpest attacks on New York City's welfare system are launched from the dingy third floor of an Episcopal church center on West 126th Street in the heart of Harlem.

It is the headquarters of the Citywide Coordinating Committee of Welfare Groups, an amalgam of more than 100 neighborhood groups representing some 24,000 members of welfare families.

As mimeograph machines cranked away noisily in the next room one sticky summer day recently, a group of welfare mothers active in the organization sounded off on the welfare system.

"My mother raised me on welfare and now I'm raising my kids on welfare," complained Mrs. Jeanette Washington, a slender young mother who is rearing her seven children by herself. "It seems to be a cycle, but I want to break it."

Tough to break cycle

Mrs. Irene Gibbs, a stout woman in a plain blue dress, explained why breaking the cycle often is not easy.

"The welfare gives me only $246 to take care of my family of nine for two weeks, and that includes the alimony," she said. "Sometimes I can't pay for the light and gas bills, so I've got to borrow from the food money.

"Getting a job doesn't work. The only kind of a job you can get is scrubbing floors or washing walls."

Mrs. Washington was upset about welfare services.

"Everything takes so long. You put in a request for help. But by the time a caseworker is through with one need, you have three other needs.

"When they come to your home, some caseworkers have the attitude that they are giving you something and you should crawl for it. Sometimes a caseworker will even barge right into your home and look through your closets and drawers."

Sympathy heard

Ironically, some of the members of "the welfare establishment" to whom these mothers are protesting sympathize with many of their criticisms.

One is Irving E. Leon, Puerto Rican-born senior caseworker at the city's Kingsbridge Center in the Bronx.

"Sometimes we fall short of providing the services that we should," he said.

He explained that caseworkers often spend half their time conducting investigations or computing special grants for clothes, shelter, food, household goods, utilities — even a new blanket or a telephone.

"Investigations can interfere with good client relations," he said. "And having to talk so much about money can make it harder to do real, intensive social work."

Agreement that the system is not right also comes from the two top officials of the city system, Mitchell I. Ginsberg, administrator of human resources, and Dr. Jack R. Goldberg, commissioner of social services.

1930's vs. '60's

They described the system as:

- Outdated. The present system was designed to help persons temporarily victimized in the 1930's, not a static underclass of disadvantaged persons in the 1960's.
- Inadequate. The system fails to provide a decent level of support to many of those it helps. Yet few states and even fewer cities can afford to contribute more than they already do.
- Uneven. Assistance levels vary widely from state to state, and even within the same state. For example, average monthly payments for dependent children range from $59.70 in New York to $8.35 in Mississippi.
- Fragmented. Federal assistance is spread among five separate categories (aid for the blind, disabled, families with dependent children, general assistance, and old age), each with its own system.
- Self-perpetuating. Little incentive is offered for most employable welfare clients to go to work. Except under one recent federal program, welfare is cut off, dollar for dollar, as a client begins to earn a salary. Thus the client who takes a low-paying job may be no better off financially for his show of initiative.

Leverage for fatherless homes

- Destructive of family life. The system encourages the breakup of homes by offering aid, in most cases, only to fatherless families. A father struggling along on a low-paying job may actually provide his family more financial support by leaving home.
- Degrading. Welfare clients are constantly compelled to prove their financial need and submit to investigations.

"I think," said Dr. Goldberg, "there is a growing consensus that we need major reform of our welfare system."

Perhaps the commissioner's airy office high atop the city welfare headquarters in lower Manhattan and the protesters' dingy walk-up in Harlem are not so far apart, after all.

Second of four articles. Next: undercurrents of reform.

FBI points to continuing crime rise across U.S.

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Crime charts continue to rise. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's annual report of crime in the United States, just released, indicates that while police have increased the number of cases they solve, crime increases even faster.

Between 1960 and 1967, police arrests rose 11 percent, but the nation's crime rate increased 71 percent.

The FBI's "Uniform Crime Reports — 1967" says some 3.8 million offenses were reported to police last year, 16 percent more than 1966.

Crimes against property increased most, but crimes against the person, while a small portion of the overall picture, continued to rise.

Robbery index jumps

The report said violent crimes make up about 13 percent of the agency's crime index total of crimes. These include murder, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and robbery. As a group, the incidents of these crimes increased 16 percent over 1966. But robbery, that combination of crime against both person and property, accounted for most of the increase. It constitutes 41 percent of all violent crimes, says the report, and was up 28 percent.

Murder rose 16 percent (12,090 cases in 1967); aggravated assault was up 9 percent (253,300 reported incidents); forcible rape up 7 percent (27,100 substantiated complaints).

The report's figures indicate that Negroes are the victims of more violence than white. Of every 100 murder victims, 54 are black. Negroes made up 59 percent of the arrests for that offense. The report's statistics indicate that the relative percentages for other crime of violence are about the same.

But crimes against property continue to dominate the list. Of the 3.8 million reported crimes, 1.6 million were burglaries, and more than a million were larcenies or thefts. In these categories, arrests of whites outnumbered blacks by more than two to one, the report stated.

The third largest offense was auto theft. Some 655,000 cars and trucks were stolen in 1967. Of individuals arrested on car-theft charges, 62 percent were under 18 and 80 percent were under 21. Unlike burglaries and larcenies, where the victim's property was seldom recovered, 55 percent of the auto-theft victims got their cars back within 48 hours. Eventually, 86 percent of all stolen vehicles were recovered.

Probably the most disturbing aspect of the report is the degree of involvement of juveniles in crime. The report says that nationally 10 percent of all juveniles arrested are under 15. Some 37 percent are under 21.

In suburban areas, 48 percent of all persons arrested re minors.

Wallace impresses New York voters

By Ian D. Burman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York City

"I'm voting for Wallace as a protest vote, and so are my wife and her two brothers," emphasized a chauffeur for a limousine service in New York City.

"Wallace says he will put soldiers in the streets three feet apart to keep order if he has to."

A few blocks away another resident of the East Hempsted district of Queens, an electrical engineer, looked up from packing the wheel bearings of his car.

"I'm voting for Wallace," he said. "I don't think he'll massacre anyone. He'll just see that rioters obey the law the same as anybody else."

In this neighborhood that contains a solid-economic cross section of white New York City residents, several commented about former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace: "I like his ideas" or, "He make a lot of sense." But unlike the chauffeur and the electrical engineer, most hesitate to vote for him.

"He's a minor-party candidate," commented one voter. "I would be wasting my vote."

"He might go too far the other way," said another, referring to Mr. Wallace's strong stress on law and order.

As the voters see it

Though the Wallace vote is small, talks with voters here show that it could deny Richard M. Nixon a victory in the nation's second most populous state with its 43 electoral votes.

Half those interviewed in East Hempsted who voted for President Johnson in 1964 say they are shifting away from the Democratic Party. But one out of six of these swing voters are going to Mr. Wallace rather than to the Republican candidate.

Voters were interviewed in a cluster of precincts, or election districts as they are called in New York, bordered on one side by an elevated, mass-transportation line and on the other by tracks of the Long Island Rail Road. The neighborhood has followed the voting shifts of the State of New York through the last three presidential elections.

As in other parts of Queens, red-brick apartment buildings encroach upon old, tightly packed one-/and two-family homes. Some of the newer apartment buildings show ducts for built-in air conditioners, and several buildings display balconies.

Renting for less than in plusher sections, the apartments draw both office and factory workers. And a few families of Puerto Rican descent have moved first into apartments and more recently into houses.

Homeowners are mostly Republican-leaning voters in their later years. Had they felt compelled to flee to the suburbs, they very likely would have moved years earlier.

Remarked one homeowner about the Puerto Ricans living across the street, "I can't say I'm not bothered, but I figure they'll fit in after awhile, just like all the other groups have."

The current voter shift in Queens to the Republican Party is largely for the same reason found earlier in Massachusetts interviewing—concern over domestic violence and racial troubles.

"If I break the law, I'm arrested. If some other people break the law, the police turn their backs on them," complained an insurance agent as he tidied his front yard.

Mr. Nixon's campaign strategists put New York in their "feasible" column. The irony is that the violence and race issues make a Republican victory here possible. But they also draw to Mr. Wallace many of the votes probably needed for Republican dreams to come true.

One of several reports from "swing" voting districts.

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Moscow continues warnings

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Ominous warnings about the necessity for "resolute struggle" against foreign "imperialism" and domestic "counterrevolution" in Czechoslovakia continue to resound from Moscow.

Despite the Soviet-Czech agreement hammered out in the early morning hours of Aug. 27 and the joint communiqué enshrining it, the Soviet press keep up its bitter attacks on Czech "counterrevolutionaries."

Commentary on the joint communiqué, published in all Soviet newspapers Aug. 28, combines justification of the Warsaw Pact military intervention with sharp reminders that the struggle is far from finished.

Several observers here are convinced that the most dangerous period of Soviet-Czech relations is yet to come.

Thus, Pravda's chief foreign affairs commentator, Yuri Zhukov, wrote on the one hand that recent Prague events had confirmed "how timely and wise was the decision of fraternal socialist states to render assistance to the Czechoslovak people in their struggle against counterrevolution, encouraged by imperialists abroad."

On the other hand, he continued, "frantic counterrevolutionaries even now will not refrain from fighting. . . . Only a resolute struggle against rabid enemies can provide for the strengthening of socialist achievements in Czechoslovakia, peace and quiet in the country."

New status hinted

The joint Soviet-Czech communiqué gave no hint of what concessions the Czechoslovak leaders may have been forced to make to win Kremlin recognition of the legality and continuity of their regime. The communiqué placidly listed Alexander Dubcek as first secretary of the Czech Communist Party, apparently reversing an earlier Soviet characterization of the party leader as a "rightist revisionist." But it showed the not completely normal status of the Czech leadership by listing President Svoboda ahead of Mr. Dubcek, while on the Soviet side Leonid I. Brezhnev, Mr. Dubcek's counterpart, headed the list.

Soviet newspapers Wednesday also gave more prominence to President Svoboda's speech after returning to Prague than to Mr. Dubcek's. In both cases, the extracts which Soviet newspapers chose to emphasize expressed the need for "discipline and order" and the prevention of "provocations" as a necessary condition for the "gradual withdrawal" of Soviet and allied troops from Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet press also reflects the Kremlin's insistence that the 14th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, held in secret after the Soviet intervention, be disavowed.

Reporting the reappearance of the official Czech Communist paper, Rude Pravo, after a gap of several days, Tass quotes the paper's editorial board as saying that it "has absolutely nothing in common with the Central Committee which was set up at the so-called extraordinary 14th congress whose convocation and activities represent a chain of violations of the most elementary standards of intraparty democracy."

'Infiltrators' assailed

The numerous underground radio stations in Czechoslovakia are another target of the Soviet press, and the Literary Gazette Wednesday went so far as to suggest that American Green Beret infiltrators may have something to do with them.

The weekly organ of the Union of Writers said that American and West German military forces were cooperating in training infiltrators. It said that underground radio stations in Czechoslovakia used complicated machinery coming from West Germany and Austria.

The picture intended to be built for the Soviet reader is one of nefarious foreign imperialists, sending their agents into Czechoslovakia to cooperate with domestic counterrevolutionaries in an attempt to detach the country from the Communist bloc.

"... und wenn sich die Russen beschweren, dann sagt einfach, man hat Euch gerufen!"

Associated Press Wirephoto

German cartoon mocks Soviets

This cartoon mocking the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia appeared in the mass-circulation West German newspaper Bildzeitung. It shows Mao Tse-tung briefing Chinese Communist troops poised to enter the Soviet Union. The caption reads: ". . . and if the Russians complain, simply say someone has called you."

★Skeptical Czechs ask hard questions

Continued from Page 1

tional prestige and in their own movement as well is incalculable to say nothing of the destruction of goodwill for them here.

The Czechs—thanks to an amazing act of passive resistance—have frustrated the kind of political solution the Russians wanted. They have been able to uphold their own chosen legal institutions and leaders. But, this apart, all they have won in return really is a conditional pledge that the occupation gradually will be brought to an end.

To achieve this they have had to agree to sacrifice part at least of one of the most popularly prized gains of the January revolution—freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

The "free" Czechoslovak radio station Wednesday said the National Assembly, meeting in Prague, had demanded a firm deadline for the withdrawal of occupation troops and reiterated that their presence in Czechoslovakia was illegal. It also demanded "undisturbed and free scope" for the activities of the press, the government, and all institutions.

Another clandestine radio report said Gustav Husak, a deputy premier and a leading Communist Party official in Slovakia, had resigned in protest against the Moscow agreement and called on party chief Alexander Dubcek to do the same.

Meanwhile a Czech foreign ministry statement said that no foreign newsmen and tourists will be admitted to the country until further notice.

In terms of heavy weapons, the Russians now have taken most of their military presence off the city center. But not all the tanks have pulled out to the suburbs. There is a column of them crouching under the foliage of a little park only a few steps from my hotel.

At this writing, the day's papers were still awaited. Overnight their offices remained occupied, although their staffs were said already to be preparing an immediate return to normal publication in place of the "underground" editions which kept up the flow of information throughout the crisis.

Publication delayed

It seemed, however, that publication was to be delayed a day further after a meeting with editors at which the leaders just back from Moscow sought to enlist the papers' support of the "good sense" called for by President Svoboda in his radio speech to the nation.

"People who understand politics," he said, "will know that it was necessary to make a compromise and that it was not possible to achieve more."

That, of course, is the tragic fact. And if further tragedy is to be averted, the Czechs must accept it, though the reaction of the first 24 hours has shown how bitterly and how deeply defeated and offended in their pride all of them feel.

Immediately after the President's talk protests from regional party groups poured in. From the big Skoda plant at Pilsen 500,000 workers made a demand that the government hold out for immediate withdrawal of the Warsaw Pact forces, according to the program adopted by the emergency party congress here last week.

Formula left open

It is the phased withdrawal—a process lending itself to all sorts of delay by the Russians—which rankles most at the moment, as well as the news that, after some of the troops have gone, Soviet units will still remain on the West German border until, according to the communiqué, "the Czech Army is strong enough to defend it" itself.

This, of course, is a formula open to every kind of Soviet procrastination.

Prague's "free radio" spoke of "betrayal." Another comment—the kind which in their desperate dilemma the Czech leaders are so anxious to avoid—said armed resistance was "not the only way." "We have other means, including legal means," it said, "to resist the occupation."

A local broadcast from the big mining town of Ostrava said, "We are not going to accept the results of negotiations conducted on foreign territory under heavy pressure until the whole nation has discussed and accepted them."

Feeling was tense when Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek went to the microphone. For Czechs it was painful indeed to listen to the man most identified with their reform movement, a man whose sincerity none doubts.

His voice faltered and broke many times during his broadcast—at moments it was said tears filled his eyes—as he appealed for calm and begged the public to avoid provocation.

Conditional withdrawal

He made clear that withdrawal is conditional on a "normalization" of the Czechoslovak internal situation and that this normalization means an adjustment of some aspects of the reforms to policies and methods more acceptable to the reform-fearing Soviets.

"To ignore today's situation," said Mr. Dubcek, "would be political adventurism, and we reckon on your support even if we are obliged to take some temporary measures limiting democratization and freedom of speech."

After he had spoken, a thousand fervent demonstrators, mostly young, marched to the Parliament building. They shouted "freedom," "truth," and "neutrality." "We don't want to live on our knees," they said.

U.S. raps Hanoi 'politicking'

By the Associated Press Paris

The United States accused North Vietnam Wednesday of meddling in American politics, and demanded that it quit.

Spurning the demand Hanoi's Ambassador Xuan Thuy accused President Johnson's administration of forcibly suppressing opposition to the Vietnam war.

Mr. Thuy's statement was made in the 19th session of the Paris peace talks.

Mr. Harriman, acting on instructions from Washington, called on Mr. Thuy to cease "trying to interfere in internal American affairs" with constant comments on the presidential election contest.

Mr. Thuy declared: "Among the American people the voice against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam is every day growing louder."

British arms role in Nigeria assailed in Parliament

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The extraordinary scenes of turmoil which enveloped the House of Commons Nigeria arms debate testify to growing public indignation over the British Government's continued policy of supplying arms to the Nigerian Government.

The government has declined to relax its firm support for the federal Nigerians. But it is noted here how much less confident the government now appears in the face of stiffer parliamentary opposition.

The government is not being helped either by outspoken criticism from what now is a solid core of the British national newspapers.

Adding fuel to the flames are turbulent Biafran protests in London.

London clash

In their latest demonstration, the most violent so far, some 500 Biafrans, many in tribal dress, converged Tuesday, on No. 10 Downing Street, official residence of Prime Minister Harold Wilson and smashed three windows. Fourteen policemen were injured in the clash, and 16 demonstrators were detained.

Observers say that the longer the war drags on in Biafra, the more heated the parliamentary debates become over the wisdom of maintaining a flow of arms to the federal side.

Lines crossed

The discussion now cuts right across party lines. Some vociferous Liberal and Conservative members of Parliament back more than 50 Labour MPs in their demands to halt Nigeria-bound arms.

It is in part a reflex action to expressions of public outrage at starvation within Biafra. This has been depicted on television and in photo-page spreads in the newspapers.

It has prompted accusations that, with thousands starving, Britain has become an accomplice to a crime by supplying arms.

Charge rejected

Not so, says the government. It argues that Biafran propaganda is misleading people and that in delivering arms to the recognized government it can exert a moderating influence on the course of the war.

Such a position might not have been so readily questioned were it not for the concern of a considerable section of MPs about the news, confirmed by the Nigerian chief of state, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, of an invasion of Nigerian troops into the Ibo heartland.

In the eyes of these parliamentarians the government's "moderating influence" has long been suspect. They considered that recent developments demanded an emergency debate on the arms question. They were upset particularly by assurances given two months ago by Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart when he told the House:

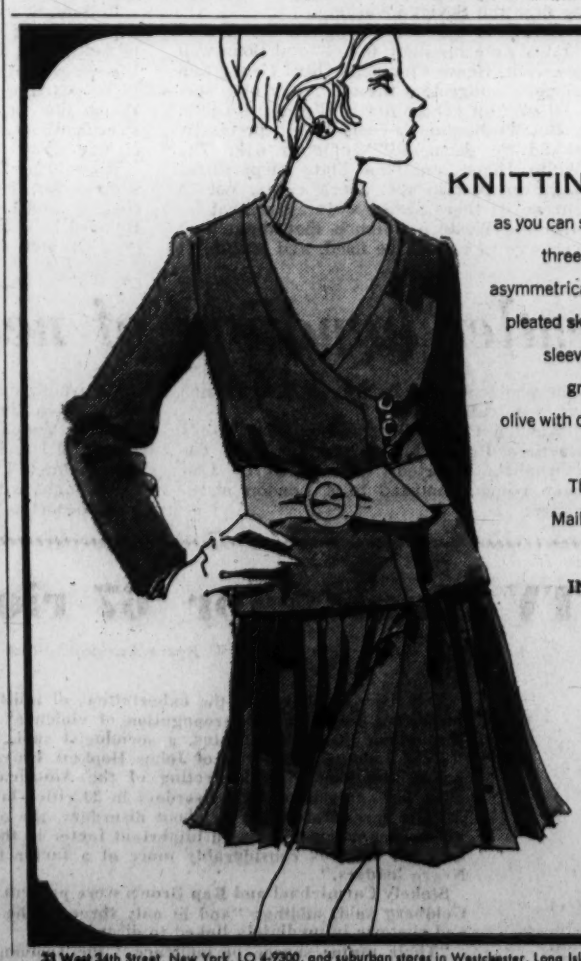
"The federal government it not, as it were, poised for an immediate advance upon and destruction of the Ibo people."

It was against this background that an emergency debate was called on Nigeria Tuesday. The special two-day recall of Parliament was largely inspired by the Czechoslovak crisis; but it was the Nigerian situation which drew the most heated comments.

Storm unleashed

What angered a considerable body of government critics was a procedural motion which prevented a vote being taken when the debate continued until the close of the session at 4 p.m.

Furious at being denied a vote MPs surged out of their seats, gesticulated angrily at the government front bench and bombarded it with shouts of "shame, shame, shame." A restless public gallery which contained dozens of dissatisfied Biafran supporters swelled the general noise of confusion with cries and hisses. To some observers it was one of the stormiest sessions of Parliament in years, an indication of how emotions have been whipped up over the Nigerian crisis.



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By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Up in arms

Unprecedented security cautions imposed by Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley during the Democratic National Convention have drawn unfavorable responses from some delegates and visitors. These youthful demonstrators at the Conrad Hilton Hotel decided to take a good natured jab back at the great number of police and national guardsmen on hand to protect the conventioners.

Delegates urge changes in nominating system

By Lucia Mouat
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

You're only one of 3,099, but the candidates treat you as if you're one in a million. Being a delegate at Chicago's National Democratic Convention has its exhilarating moments. They come when the presidential candidates turn up in person to court your state delegation and when your vote is being recorded on the convention floor and you know you have had a part in shaping history.

But there are other moments—such as when you pay 75 cents in the International Amphitheater for a cold hot dog and when you can neither see nor hear party business for all the delegates in front of you.

Interviews with three selected first-time delegates—one leaning toward each of the major candidates—turn up some suggestions for an improved nominating system and some valuable tips in the art of delegate-wooing.

Young John Fitzgerald, of Holyoke, Mass., a Vietnam veteran who earned the purple heart and is a staunch supporter of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, favors a nationwide program of state primaries to elect convention delegates. He concedes he is "not much on seniority" but would save room for a few party appointments. He would confine the campaign-primary-convention span to about two months.

Combination proposed

Tom Klinkel, a 21-year-old delegate from South Dakota who supports Sen. George McGovern, would also keep the delegate system but says he thinks voters in at least half the states should choose delegates by primaries.

"It's not fair to leave the nominating job all up to the politicians or all up to the people," says this graduate of South Dakota State University. "This isn't going to fit too well with the New Left politics, but I don't think the average voter understands that well what's going on. People make too many snap judgments, myself included, based on one headline. And the stereotyping — you either hate someone because he's a dove or you love him for it. There must be a little more gray in all this."

Another booster for the delegate system (rather than a direct presidential primary) is Mrs. A. K. Black of Lake City, Fla., who is pledged to favorite son Sen. George A. Smathers on the first ballot and leans toward Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey after that.

Mail boosted McCarthy

"Those who meet the nominee firsthand and have the voters' confidence are much better able to go back and inform their people about the choice available than those who have the final say. If no one from Florida were here, all we'd know is what we saw in the papers."

Mrs. Black, graduate of the University of Florida and mother of three grown daughters (she was the Sunshine State's mother of the year in 1961), had never been active in politics on anything but a local or county level before. She ran because she was "asked" to do so. Mail she received as a delegate included a "monumental" stack of pro-McCarthy letters from students across the country and a tidier package of letters —mostly from professional people—promoting Mr. Humphrey. She says she had met the Vice-President twice before coming to Chicago and was impressed by his "dynamism and sincerity" when he visited the Florida delegation Monday.

Mr. Fitzgerald, a University of Massachusetts graduate student, says he probably would not have run as a delegate if he had not felt so strongly that the Vietnamese war was a serious mistake. He feels that his name and the fact that he is a veteran helped him considerably. Although he says he thinks many delegates believe they can "dictate" to their constituency, he feels he must represent this.

The Holyoke delegate insists there is division within the party as well as within his own state delegation and that party leaders would be wise not to gloss it over.

'Some try to con us . . .'

"Some try to con us into saying 'we're all together,' but it's not true. . . . I think [Richard M.] Nixon was what the Republicans wanted. Perhaps Humphrey is what the Democrats want. If so, I'd say both parties don't know what the American people want."

Mr. Klinkel, who ran as an alternate supporting the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy in the South Dakota June primary, shifted his support to Senator McGovern, whom he considers "the finest man I've ever met." A few weeks ago Mr. Klinkel was appointed a regular delegate. His heaviest barrage of mail, he reports, was from McCarthy supporters and the quantity irritated rather than impressed him.

Although occupied on the convention floor as Senator McGovern's chief liaison with the Arizona delegation, he has voted consistently against seating standard Democratic Southern delegations whose credentials were challenged.

"I had the feeling that Nixon was dictated to by the South in his platform and vice-presidential choice. I get the same feeling that Humphrey has sold out to the Southerners in the Democratic Party. They're not going to be helpful to us in the fall so why should they be dictating our platform and candidates?"

All delegates agreed they felt far more "important" in their home states than on the convention floor en masse.

"There's a lot of rushing about, and everybody seems to have an officious air," comments Mr. Klinkel. "With one vote of 3,000, you're not exactly cast in the role of kingmaker, but you have to treat everybody as if they are."

Steel-union leaders challenged

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Leaders of the United Steelworkers Union face alternatives of fence mending in the months ahead or of an election fight next February.

The mood of delegates attending the steel union's recent biennial convention in Chicago has made that clear. Their union had won substantial bargaining victories this year in nonferrous, can, aluminum, and basic-steel industries, but many of the 3,305 delegates were far from satisfied.

Negro members were openly rebellious: They demanded a bigger, more influential role for Negroes in United Steelworkers leadership and hinted that unless two Negroes are placed on the union's executive board before February, black unionists might organize against the present leadership.

Changes demanded

Groups of rank-and-file delegates demanded constitutional and other changes to make possible more "democratic" challenges of incumbent district directors and international union officers. They sharply criticized 'restrictive" rules for nominations and election procedures.

I. W. Abel, president of the nation's third largest union, and his fellow officers came through every major test successfully. They emerged from a week of sessions in as strong a position as before, despite some sharp floor debate and late-night caucuses in a half-dozen Chicago hotels, and despite the pressures mounted by a Negro national ad hoc committee through picketing, leaflets, press conferences, and floor tactics.

No strong challenger came out of the anti-administration caucuses. Mr. Abel, Joseph P. Molony, his vice-president, and Walter J. Burke, Steelworkers secretary-treasurer, still have a firm grip on the union's three top offices. But they could hardly help having an uneasy feeling that dissatisfactions apparent at the Chicago convention could build up into a political crisis for them in early 1969 if they don't move effectively—and swiftly—to satisfy grievances.

Negro unrest serious

The Negro unrest is perhaps the most serious. The United Steelworkers has a substantial Negro membership. The union cites industry figures that suggest that 16 percent, or roughly 200,000 of its members are Negroes; the national ad hoc committee contends the total is 25 percent or about 300,000.

No Negroes are in top elective offices now —the three executive posts and the 30 district directors and board members.

Some complained that while USW has done a good job generally outside the union in civil-rights areas, it has fallen down on its responsibilities within its own ranks. Mr. Abel and his co-workers denied this vigorously. They contended that Negroes have all the rights given white unionists.

"Negroes should have a representative on the executive board, but every member should be elected. We shouldn't single out any group and appoint a board member as its representative," an administration spokesman argued.

A member of the national ad hoc committee countered: "Sure, it's best for a Negro to be elected, but there's not much chance of that. Since there isn't, one should be appointed."

Appointments opposed

The Abel administration opposed this. Mr. Abel told the convention, "I didn't hold office all these years as a Welshman but as a steelworker elected to office." When Negroes fought on the floor for the creation of new seats to be added to the executive board for Negroes, administration and other forces marshalled against them and defeated their resolution by overwhelming voice vote.

The fight is by no means over. Negro unionists left Chicago talking about a continuing campaign and of "a review of our position" before USW's referendum election next February.

One delegate called the "greatest settlement ever," the description given to the steel agreement by USW officers, "a sham—all we get the first year is wages."

Others complained that USW did nothing to counteract losses of jobs because of new processes in the industry—against mill closedowns and department phaseouts.

Still others complained about "too little money" and "inadequate" fringe gains.

This dissatisfaction had come out earlier, when the terms were placed before the union's basic steel conference for ratification, and had for a time threatened to upset the settlement.

After Messrs. Abel, Molony, Burke, and others defending the terms, the agreement was ratified in the basic steel conference by a 2-to-1 vote.

No changes accepted

It was somewhat of a surprise to many in the convention that the dissatisfaction hadn't ebbed more. Delegates said, however, that men back home in the mills are restless and militant and that accumulated irritations about the union seem to have centered on the latest settlement.

Dissident efforts to ease requirements for nominations were defeated, and other provisions governing the election next year were similarly allowed to stand.

To be nominated for one of the three top elective offices, a challenger must have the backing of about 125 local unions. From 7 to 18 locals must back the nomination of a candidate for district director, the number to depend upon union membership in the district.

Mr. Abel and other USW officers contended that this is a realistic requirement. No candidate can expect to mount a serious campaign for election without the required backing, they argued. Critics of the administration contended that any limitation is undemocratic.

There is only one announced candidate for the presidency, Donald Rarick, a perennial challenger. At this point, nobody takes him seriously. However, when a controversial issue developed several elections ago—on a dues increase proposal—Mr. Rarick showed surprising strength against the former USW president, David J. McDonald, who eked out a narrow victory.

Many within USW say Mr. Rarick, or somebody able to muster more initial support, perhaps in coalition with the Negro unionists, might do as well or better against Mr. Abel next year if the internal discontent continues to generate heat in USW.

Czech crisis 'fallout'

Disarmament issue befogged for U.S.

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Pressures pushing the United States in opposite directions on disarmament are intensified by the Czechoslovakian crisis.

The disarmament situation is one of several United States positions now appearing in new light following the Soviet invasion. Shock waves rolling out into dozens of capitals frame wide new challenges for American diplomacy.

On the one hand, a large but little-noticed United Nations-sponsored conference of more than 70 nuclear "have-not" nations is considered likely to lobby hard for immediate new disarmament measures to offset big-power militancy.

On the other, American efforts to talk nuclear missile reduction with Moscow are hampered by newly strengthened conservative and military circles who believe it dangerously foolish to talk about arms limitation in face of the Soviet threat.

Many problems ahead

Whatever develops, Washington has touchy diplomatic problems ahead. It sees eye-to-eye with Moscow on the Geneva conference. Both want to "limit the damage," as one United States source puts it, from angry nonnuclear states, which have already dampened prospects for early ratification of the nonproliferation treaty.

But working with Moscow in any forum is a diplomat's nightmare just now. The White House still hopes to begin early talks on nuclear missile limitation and reduction —amid the same difficulty.

At the same time, Washington faces:

- New desire in Western Europe for a stronger show of allied solidarity to match the Soviet thrust.
- New concern about the Soviet push into the Middle East.
- New doubts about chances of obtaining Moscow's help in persuading Hanoi to make peace concessions in Paris.

Conference a challenge

Washington, Moscow, and London are invited to the Geneva conference. They may speak, but not vote. All three have been worried from the day the conference began to attract support, during the United Nations session last December.

At first, Pakistan and other supporters wanted to hold it in March of this year. Alarmed, Washington succeeded in delaying it—for a promise to support it openly in August. Officials say they wanted to prevent a loud chorus of further amendments to the nonproliferation treaty before the treaty was approved by the UN and opened for signatures in July.

Washington wouldn't mind a conference that discussed ways to ensure that the nonproliferation treaty remained unbroken—such as new methods for peaceful nuclear uses.

But it would frown upon a new blueprint to make the "nuclear club" live up to Article 6 of the treaty—commitments to "pursue negotiations in good faith" on ways to cease the nuclear arms race "at an early date;" to nuclear disarmament; and on general and complete disarmament "under strict and effective international control."

The United States also would frown on a move to transform the conference into a permanent trade union for the "have-not" powers, rivaling the eighteen-nation disarmament conference that has been meeting for years in Geneva.

Criticism spreading

The temptation now is for the have-not powers to criticize all big-power intervention—whether Washington in Vietnam, or Moscow in Czechoslovakia—and refuse further action on the nonproliferation treaty until tangible arms-control steps are visible.

It is these steps that will prove difficult for the very same reasons the conference will probably demand them.

The nonproliferation treaty requires 40 ratifications, plus those of the three nuclear powers who have signed (Washington, London, and Moscow) before it can enter into force. So far there are 76 signatures but no ratifications.

Italy and Switzerland are holding back, watching the Czech crisis. West Germany, vital to the success of the treaty, is newly worried. Neither India nor Israel has signed, nor Brazil. France and Communist China have said they will not sign at all.

It is not yet known whether the Czech crisis will harm ratification prospects in the United States Senate, though Senate Majority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) of Illinois has not ruled out ratification.

Western unity sought

In Western Europe, Washington is confronted by a steady current of opinion which wants a greater show of Western cohesion to face the Soviet invasion.

NATO is only as strong as the United States' determination to act—and Bonn well knows it. Hence Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's suggestion the other day of a special summit conference of Western leaders.

But Washington is cool. "What, precisely, would be discussed?" officials ask. The White House and the State Department want to contain the Czech crisis, not to spread it; there seems wide agreement inside the Western alliance that diplomatic pressure alone can be used, and a summit conference is not necessary for that, it is said here.

NATO headquarters in Brussels see the main plank of the de Gaulle policy of détente with Eastern Europe as blocked, at least temporarily — although Romania, which has diplomatic ties with Paris, did not join the invasion.

Defense and détente

Recent studies conducted by Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harme designed to give NATO a new approach to détente with the East, emphasized that détente and defense were complementary.

But the détente portions of the papers, including a move to obtain a mutual reduction of forces in both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, have become "non-issues" just now.

In Asia, Secretary of State Dean Rusk has admitted that Moscow is less likely to try to help bring Hanoi to peace concessions. Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey seemed to be reacting to a new and harder White House line in Vietnam by supporting the President's no-let-up policy more vigorously on television recently.

These are difficult days for Vietnam doves such as Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and Sen. George McGovern. They are rosier for Richard M. Nixon, who can say the Russian bear has not changed after all.

Chicago vows gentler handling of newsmen

Compiled from Associated Press and Reuters dispatches

Chicago

Protests to Mayor Richard J. Daley and Police Superintendent James B. Conlisk Jr. have brought promises of greater care in dealing with newsmen reporting demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention.

Twenty-four newsmen reported they were clubbed or sprayed with chemical disabling agent during police clashes with hippies and Vietnam war protesters on the city's North Side Sunday and Monday nights.

Four of the newsmen required hospital care after Monday night's incidents.

Letters and telegrams protesting the police action came from the three major broadcast networks, three of Chicago's major dailies, Life magazine, journalistic associations, labor organizations, and two church groups.

Four city aldermen filed a letter calling on the City Council for an official censure of Mayor Daley and Mr. Conlisk. A fifth alderman joined them in calling for an emergency meeting to consider the issue. And Attorney General Ramsey Clark ordered an FBI investigation into the beatings of newsmen.

The city attorney must determine that an emergency exists before such a session could be called.

Winston Churchill, grandson of Britain's wartime Prime Minister and one of the journalists reportedly mistreated by Chicago police, reported to a London newspaper:

"Journalistc sorties in the past have taken me to Aden, the Yemen, Angola, the Congo, Borneo, Vietnam, and Israel. In none of those did I feel the necessity of wearing a steel helmet. I now rather regret not having brought with me one picked up in the Sinai desert a year ago."

TV blamed for '67 riots

By the Associated Press

Boston

Television, rather than the exhortations of militant black leaders, "was an important factor in the propagation of violence" during the 1967 race riots throughout the United States, a sociologist said.

Prof. Louis C. Goldberg of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, speaking before the 63rd annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, gave his analysis of civil disorders in 23 cities last summer.

"The spread of the news about disorders, the amplification effects of television in particular, was an important factor in the propagation of violence," he said. "It was considerably more of a factor than the actions of radical Negro leaders."

Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown were present in only six cities, Professor Goldberg said, adding: "and in only three of the six were their appearance and rhetoric immediately linked to disorder."

"Their major source of influence," the sociologist said, came from "the media that provides them with a national audience."

Czechs prove resilient

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Historically, hardworking, sophisticated, intellectually resilient, given more to quiet underground opposition than rushing to the barricades. . . .

This is the people of Czechoslovakia, now at the center of world attention, as seen by one longtime authority and observer of Central Europe in Washington.

Dr. Andrew Gyorgy, government consultant and professor of international affairs at the Institute of Sino-Soviet Studies at George Washington University, emphasizes the long history in both the Czech lands (Bohemia and Moravia), and in Slovakia, of repression by ethnically intolerant outside powers.

Militancy flowers

Now, however, the tradition of stubborn underground resistance has flowered into a militancy that has surprised students of Czech behavior.

Protests at the Russian occupation both before and after the return of party First Secretary Alexander Dubcek reflects in part the growing volatility of Czech youth and also the influence of radio and television within Prague.

Never before have underground radios fanned resistance so intensely. And on the day the Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops invaded, Prague television stayed on the air for hours, showing the tanks rolling in.

So the Czech people show new spirit—with students leading the way in the streets, and older citizens backing them with quiet resolve. The outcome is not yet clear. But analysts of Central Europe are absorbed in the changes in national mood.

Under the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austria ground down Bohemia and Moravia. Hungary made life miserable for the more rural Slovaks to the east.

Through it, all three peoples maintained a restless search for relative political freedom—but in their own way.

"You must understand that we are not talking about volatile Hungarians, Italians, or Frenchmen," Dr. Gyorgy says, as he sits in his book-lined office in shirt-sleeves after a week which left him admittedly flabbergasted at the Russian invasion.

"These are not people who emerge from the underground, stockings over their faces, gunning down the hated conquerors. Instead, they retreat into themselves and grow sullen and mute and obstinate. They are extremely skillful in the art of economic sabotage.

"They have great inner strength. I admire them. Their way avoids bloodbaths. It is utterly in character for them to be told not to resist the Russians."

The Czechoslovaks "had not won a battle on their own soil for 500 years," he quoted other historians as saying. They were well accustomed to patient opposition.

Dr. Gyorgy was absolutely certain that the Russians would stop short of invading Czechoslovakia.

A Hungarian by birth, he has visited Central Europe every year for many years. He has friends in Prague who have been writing him regularly, sharing political gossip.

He has a master's degree and a doctorate from the University of California at Los Angeles and has taught at the University of New Hampshire, Yale, Harvard, MIT, Boston University, and now at George Washington, and he is a frequent guest lecturer at the Foreign Service Institute and the National War College.

He thought he knew the Russians. He stood up in front of 300 military-intelligence officers Aug. 19, a day before the news of the invasion, and earned a burst of applause by analyzing his way to the conclusion: "Invasion? Never."

State Department surprised

He was not alone. Despite intelligence reports belatedly given to wire-service reporters here that the defense intelligence community had been "reading the signs" and that the White House had been told to expect an invasion, the news hit the State Department with obvious surprise — and many others as well.

It was the sudden timing that caught Washington so sharply—in fact, at the weekend, many analysts believed that the Russians themselves had made a snap judgment to send in the troops, acting so quickly that they lacked a prepared government to install. Tank drivers in Prague had to ask their way to the television station—reminiscent of Soviet tanks in Budapest in 1956.

Analysts further noted how difficult it was to find "Quislings or Kadars" (a reference to Janos Kadar, who took power in Hungary after the Soviet invasion in 1956) in Prague or elsewhere in Czechoslovakia.

"I couldn't have been more wrong," Dr. Gyorgy admits, frowning. "Why did Moscow go in? Probably the trigger was something simple—I have heard from several sources that perhaps [Mr.] Dubcek hurled a rude remark at [Leonid I.] Brezhnev at the Bratislava meeting, or something of the sort. I don't put much emphasis on the [Walter] Ulbricht visit [following the Bratislava meeting]."

Other factors mentioned by Dr. Gyorgy and others, officials, and analysts, center around Moscow's great fear of West German power, and of any move that might hint closer ties between East and West Germany.

Bonn's Foreign Minister, Willy Brandt, had been saying that he considered the Munich Pact of 1938 as meaningless (though not, as Prague wanted, "null from the outset").

Lure of the West

West Germany had loan capital to spare. It had been rumored repeatedly that Prague was looking "to the West" for massive new loans and know-how. Some analysts submit that if Mr. Dubcek had remained at the helm, diplomatic relations between Prague and Bonn would have been resumed in a matter of months.

Moscow simply could not afford to let this happen, it is argued. Nor did it want Mr. Dubcek remaking the Czechoslovak Communist Party at the long-awaited party congress, Sept. 9. Dr. Gyorgy had received letters from friends in Prague talking about the 40 conservative members of the party central committee who were to be dropped.

Among them were the three conservatives whom Moscow first named to replace Mr. Dubcek.

The Czechs and the Slovaks have known rebellion in their long history. Jan Huss, who was burned at the stake in 1415, was the Martin Luther of his time, spreading "Protestantism" among the Roman Catholic Czechs.

Differences among Slavs

The Czechs consider themselves "Western" Slavs, as distinct from the Russians, whom they look down upon as merely "Eastern" Slavs. They also have felt superior to the Western Slovaks—yet it has been among the Slovaks that intellectual ferment has come in recent years. Mr. Dubcek himself is a Slovak.

In 1620, the people fought their only real battle on their own soil—and lost. They clashed with the Austrians at the battle of White Mountain. They were utterly routed, with huge losses.

During World War I, many deserted rather than fight for the Austrian Army. They formed their own units, notably the "Czech Legion," and did well, while the war raged on and around their homeland They became one nation after the war. When Hitler marched in to signal World War II, again they split up.

The Nazi rule—six years—ended 20 years of complete political freedom, in which both the Communist Party and the Sudeten German Party were legal (it was the only Central European nation to recognize the Communists.

The Nazis expanded the Czech industrial plant. After the war came 2½ years of relative freedom, then the Stalinist rule first of Klement Gottwald, then Antonin Zapotocky, then of Antonin Novotny, closed in.

The Czechs "hated it," Dr. Gyorgy says. They worked in their own way, slyly sabotaging the economic plant where they could. Forced by Moscow to send light arms and machinery to Africa, to Cuba, and to the Middle East, workers would often make minor "mistakes," rendering whole shiploads of machinery inoperable.

Intellectuals in Prague bitterly resented Soviet support for a non-Communist Arab like Gamal Abdel Nasser. "Nasser jokes" abounded in the country. Sample: "Those submarines we shipped to Nasser: What a pity the instruction manual only shows how to go down."

Then came January, 1968, and the meteoric rise of Mr. Dubcek, speaker of flawless Russian, master of Soviet dialectics, ardent —Dr. Gyorgy says "fanatical"—Communist, centrist rather than extreme liberal.

"In the short run, it looks grim," Dr. Gyorgy says. "But in the long run, the Russians can't get away with it. The spirit of freedom is too strong. The world has changed."

Associated Press Wirephoto

A street scene in Chicago

Armed troops line Chicago's Michigan Avenue facing Grant Park, where many antiwar protesters slept following an early-morning demonstration. The scene is across the street from the Conrad Hilton Hotel, headquarters for the Democratic National Convention.

More community control?

Urban league targets 'police practices'

By Leslie G. Range
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

The National Urban League's "new thrust" to build ghetto power may encourage local affiliates to confront what many black people call "the true enemy" — the police establishment.

If the National Urban League decides to campaign strongly for community control of urban police forces it would be the first national civil-rights organization to actively acknowledge findings of the National Advisory mission on Civil Disorders.

"Community control" is also referred to as "decentralization." There are many definitions of the term but they all lead generally to greater local control by community residents of civil administration and personnel, in this case of police forces, in ther areas.

Ever since the Kerner Commission report was released in March most public reaction has centered on its indictment of "white racism." But the report lists "police practices" as the most intense grievance of ghetto residents.

Success limited

Until now local groups which clamored for decentralization of the police had no success; most were discredited as "militants."

Under the National Urban League plan each local group would develop various programs geared to that community's particular ghetto problems. Many community programs are likely to include improvement of police-community relations. If the number is large enough, the urban league will take on the issue at a national level at a future date.

To set the stage for local planning a special seminar on "the police and the black community" was held at the league's recent conference in New Orleans. Its purpose was to explore the relationships between both factions and develop guidelines for local action.

Earle G. Person Jr., president of the Omaha Urban League, reported at the session that a new league study in 10 major cities confirms the Kerner Commission findings that the first priority of black people is improvement of police-community relations.

Nathaniel Jones, former assistant general counsel to the Kerner Commission, pointed out that the tactful handling by the Mayor of the recent trouble in Cleveland shows how disorders can be contained with minimal violence; he stressed that "sensitive people like Mayor [Carl B.] Stokes [of Cleveland] should receive our support."

The mood of black youth was plainly expressed by Johnny E. Parham Jr., a National Urban League program consultant who heads an experimental program that enlists college students to work in 10 urban-league target cities.

During training sessions, he said, the students constantly named "self-defense for the black community" as their chief concern.

Some of their remarks were captured in a taping session:

- "The police are now so reactionary because of the structure—white people are going to start getting destroyed. This country doesn't care—anybody who threatens the system—black, white, pink, or purple—they gonna get it."

Safety stressed

- "I'm saying that . . . the middle-class Negroes — they aren't even safe."
- "It is the truth, though, the police force does represent the white man's morality, and that morality is violence. And that is just what they represent."
- "What the pig [policeman] understands and what black people must understand is that the spirit of the people is greater than man's technology."
- "If you're a policeman and you live in the community you patrol, you cannot help but do right."
- "The community itself should be responsible for the selection and appointment of police. Local control should mean local elections. With everybody in that black community whether he's drunk, shooting dope, or whatever he does, he votes on that."

Sentiments emerge

Despite the hard-line tone of these remarks, they represent emerging sentiments among increasing numbers of conservative black adults.

For example, George Hawthorne, director of the Akron Urban League, was surprised when a student assigned to his city listed on his application that "self-defense" was his No. 1 priority.

Said Mr. Hawthorne: "To me the idea of self-defense was totally irrelevant."

But now, a month later, his attitude has changed. As a result of police conduct during this year's Akron disturbance—including what he called "indiscriminate and unnecessary" use of tear gas—this middle-class moderate is urging the league to "take the lead and help make every effort possible to bring about police change."

During discussions that followed most participants made recommendations similar to those adready proposed by the Kerner Commission. However, several new ideas surfaced.

Change urged

A Rochester urban leaguer said that all recommendations are only dealing with the symptoms. Police leadership, he urged, must recognize the need for change. "If there is control at top levels you may have grumbling from the police, but it becomes a good force."

He suggested that police chiefs tell officers: "You can be wrong, and if you are you must pay."

An Atlanta member said that even sensitive police chiefs like Atlanta's Herbert Jenkins aren't effective unless the problem of racism is dealt with.

"The hicks from the country," he asserts, "still have it in for Negroes even if there are training sessions."

One delegate from Oakland, Calif., thought that police forces could be "neutralized" by putting restrictions on the use and carrying of guns.

Another suggested that guns be used only in defense of life.

A campaign to convince police that "people are more important than property" was urged by Melvin H. King, executive director of the new Urban League of Greater Boston.

He also observed that local people have to police their communities because they know the best way.

It was apparent that many blacks, even the most moderate, favor police decentralization. What remains is to find a common definition and move to implement it.

How compulsive gamblers work to break the habit

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Thirteen compulsive gamblers gathered one night recently in the basement of the Old West Church.

But not a card was dealt, no dice cast, no wager placed.

Instead, the men quietly discussed how to break the gambling habit.

These were gamblers who didn't want to be. They were members of an organization called Gamblers Anonymous — the Alcoholics Anonymous of gambling.

As the men drifted into the room, they took seats around a large wooden table. Among them were a cab driver, a securities specialist, an auto mechanic, a real estate man, a production foreman, an insurance man, and a laborer. Men in business suits rubbed shoulders with those in soiled work clothes.

A 'moment of silence'

It was the week for Tony, the auto mechanic, to preside. He called for a moment of silence—"for each member to use however he wants." The men next took turns reading aloud from well-worn copies of a pamphlet of Gamblers Anonymous tenets.

Then the discussion began.

Some of the senior members told what it was like to be "hooked" on gambling. Each began his remarks with the preface, "I'm George [or whomever], a compulsive gambler."

"I couldn't hold a job for more than a couple of months," Tony recalled. "On my last income tax return before joining GA I listed 37 employers.

"I used to step outdoors and think, 'This is a day for the track.' All I could see was 'swiftie' [the mechanical rabbit that racing dogs chase] going round and round. I'd be gone."

Sal, a laborer, spoke next. "I couldn't get along with people," he said. "I'd try to get the edge on everybody . . . try to beat them . . . to show how I was better than them."

As the confessions spilled across the table, one man told of gambling away money meant for buying baby food. Another admitted he used to tell his wife he was going to work every morning, then spend the day in hotels betting on races. A young man soberly recalled gambling himself into a nervous breakdown.

Just as gambling knows no class lines, so someone addicted to gambling apparently isn't choosy about how he does it. "I counted up once," said Jack, the foreman. "I had gambled 19 different ways. Once a person gets hooked, he'll grab whatever action comes along."

He said the compulsive gambler will do almost anything to get money to finance his gambling—hold down two or three jobs, cheat, steal.

"Finally, when his self-respect is gone," Jack said, "he's ready for help."

He may learn of Gamblers Anonymous from one of his friends, from a newspaper item, from one of the film programs the organization has prepared for television audiences, or from a clergyman.

Gamblers Anonymous brings together men and women sharing a common passion—to rid themselves of the gambling habit. It gives them as much anonymity as they wish, a 12-point recovery program, and the hope that by striving together they can help lead each other back to normal lives.

The recovery program is deceptively simple. Members are to admit their compulsion, place their faith in "a Power greater than ourselves," take searching personal inventory, and afterward carry the message to other gamblers.

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'Walk through the land'

Cars, buses, and trucks roared over the nearby bridge and past the Perth County Courthouse in Stratford, Ontario. Bees hovered in the Shakespeare Gardens alongside the courthouse and tourists hovered alongside the bees. A small island, set off from the gardens by a moat, provided a good vantage point for observing the gardens, the tourists, the cars, and a young couple from Toronto.

The girl had been standing on the tip of the island when I arrived. We exchanged a word or two on the fair state of the weather before her boy friend arrived, and then the three of us talked for awhile — exchanging information on our respective homes, our impressions of Stratford, and the attractiveness of our surroundings. Then the young man said eagerly, "Let's walk!" and the couple were off to see more of the town.

* * *

I had already been walking all morning — from my lodgings to the Festival Theater, from there along the lake to the center of town, even up to the public library for a quick stop in the reference room to track down this instruction to Abram, given in Genesis: "Arise, walk through the land in the length of it and in the breadth of it; for I will give it unto thee."

When Abram paced out the Promised Land he was establishing more than the boundaries of a territory. He was practicing a means of taking possession.

I had been thinking, even before I met the young couple with their "Let's walk!" philosophy, about the connection between foot travel and staking out one's claim to new surroundings—about gaining a sense of being "at home," particularly where one's tenure is temporary.

Even when one is actually at home, the immediate neighborhood tends to be defined in terms of the area known on foot. When you get in the car to reach a place, chances are it is by definition "outside the neighborhood." But it is especially true in traveling that walking is associated with the boundaries of the familiar.

How many people, when they arrive at their hotel in a European city, find it invigorating and comforting to "take a walk" first thing? What about the visitor to New York who doesn't feel he is really there until he has taken a walk up Fifth Avenue — or the visitor to Boston whose knowledge of the city begins with a hike around Freedom Trail?

* * *

Walking is the only way to establish any real contact with geography. Whether it be a quiet walk around Walden Pond, searching out the site of Thoreau's hut and climbing up a hillside to follow the train tracks he once walked himself, or a long zigzag walk through the streets of Stratford, planting one's feet around the perimeter or through the heart of an area makes it a part of one's experience in a way otherwise impossible.

In the first place, highways and the things most worth seeing are seldom in the same place. Through-streets and residential streets are different; traffic and parks are contradictory terms. Learning geography is a result of savoring the landscape (or cityscape) in detail—not a matter of zooming through it while one's attention is tied to speed limits, rearview mirrors, stop signs, and pedestrians. (The only way to lick pedestrians is to join them!)

Walking is also the right speed for such thoroughness, for sorting out relationships between points and for sizing up what matters and what doesn't. It is also the best means of slowing down and stopping for what does matter.

It is, finally, the only way of reaching the nooks and crannies in which most of the world's excitement lies.

* * *

Take the Marginal Way in Ogunquit, Maine, for example. It's wide enough for feet only — no cars possible, let alone allowed. The path stretches past the front of oceanside hotels and homes, reaching from Ogunquit south to Perkins' Cove. The path opens out onto the rocks, looks straight down into the ocean spray, and puts one in endless good positions for hearing the dialogue of sea and land. The contour of the land also gives hikers on the path a broadside look at surfers paddling out from the nearby beach and riding the waves back.

In a car, Ogunquit can be nothing more than a traffic snarl. At its center is an intersection not meant for today's flow of traffic. But on foot it is a miniature world of shortcuts, back paths, and pleasant views.

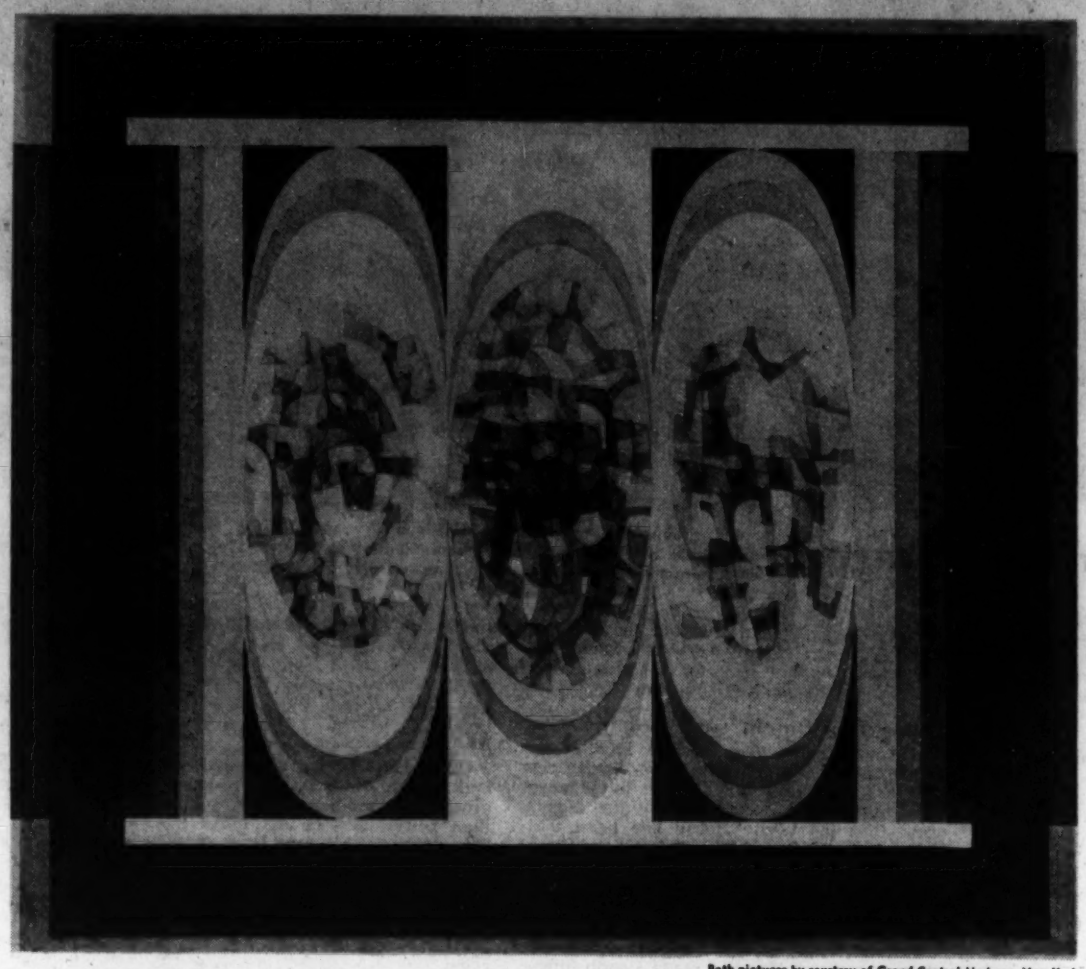
Getting around on foot is getting close to things—and getting close to things is getting to know them. Getting to know things about a place is getting to feel at home.

* * *

Maps don't tell much. In Stratford, for example, maps tell where the Shakespeare Gardens are, but not how tall the lilies have grown or who's there to be talked to on the island. The map pinpoints the lake, but doesn't indicate where the buttercups on the banks are thickest nor where the swans and ducks are likely to be in the late afternoon's slanting light. The map locates the theater—but gives no hint of which tree branches frame it most tellingly.

You have to walk to learn what the map won't tell you. Cars and trains and jets, of course, are wonderful, but no substitute for walking; they simply increase the number of places one can walk around in and take possession of in a lifetime.

JOHN ALLEN



Both pictures by courtesy of Grand Central Moderns, New York

"ARCHITECTONIC COMPOSITION—OVALS": *Watercolor and mixed media by August Madrigal*

Although the colors of Madrigal's paintings are a major ingredient, the architecture is equally important, giving us simultaneously distant space and enclosure within a frame. His color balance is sound enough to reproduce well in black and white. The convolutions of central patterns surrounded by formal geometrics give the effect of kaleidoscopic light.

In "Architectonic Composition — Ovals," turquoise, vermilion, violet, pink, and sea-green mingle in constructivist bands and ribbons, to remind us of the subtleties of Joseph Albers, who, in fact, was one of Madrigal's teachers. "Three Minus One" shows similar tonalities, leaning toward the blues. By nature of its geometry the central areas are more recessive, more enclosed, and lead us into enveloping walls.

Originally from Reading, Calif., Madrigal won his B.A. at Fresno State College. Subsequently he attended Chicago Art Institute and New York's Columbia University. Since 1959 he has been Assistant Professor of Art at the University of Bridgeport, Conn.

Such titles as we have here show his preoccupation with architecture and geometry. In these works the handling of clear watercolor and mixed media achieves a translucence very much his own.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Our two acres—mid-season pause

A bright day lily on a bright day, it stands in a clump of green at the edge between a glade and the trimmed lawn. Chives and oregano grow nearby; wild meadowsweet and tangled vines make a background for its flaming color.

Everywhere August gives her midseason message. Between the first flare of red buds and the full harvest to come, stalk and vine, bush and tree, young deer and half-fledged robin have struck the proper pace to maturity. One can look with a quiet eye, knowing the gardens of roadside, field, and wood are well in hand. The season can simmer along without much diligent watching—only the occasional stir of a storm, the accent of a fresh breeze. Let summer arrange her flowers in every corner, and step back to enjoy them.

In one chosen corner by our glade and pond, she flings ornaments in motion. This year the tiger swallowtails are here. I have watched them high in the treetops, flashing among the branches, descending to bush and grass, and have thought of Emerson's description of rhyme as a bird weaving in and out among trees. The butterfly is even more ingenious, its varied flight as controlled as a poem dodging its misconceptions and seeking its intricate rhyme.

Both poetry and art come to our gardens, all blended in one. As I went this evening to pick chives for the salad, there was August again, playing with special effects, imitating art. On one bright day lily there landed a swallowtail as big as a small bird. It weighted the blossom so it swayed almost perceptibly; it lightened the orange bell with cream-gold wings moving and resting. It painted the end of a poem and delayed our dinner by some minutes.

BURNHAM EATON

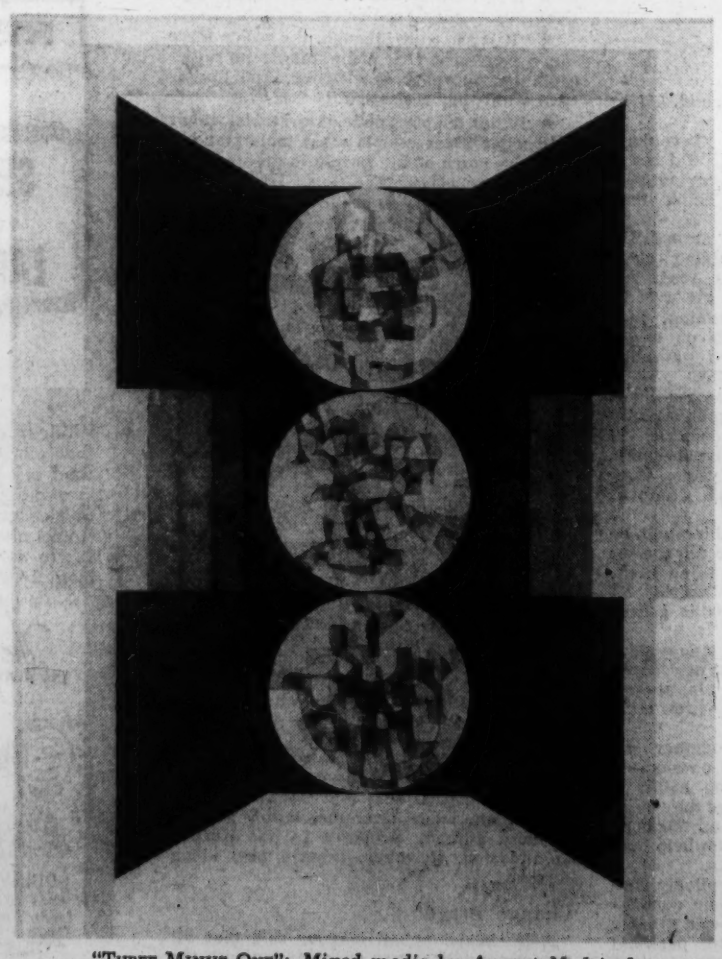
Early means of correspondence

Envelopes had been in use on the Continent for a great many years. Examples of envelopes in a shape commonly known as such are preserved in the State archives of Geneva and date from 1615, and 18th-century specimens of French manufacture are often to be found. . . . According to the German encyclopaedia, Brockhaus, of 1908, the first envelopes to be made in England were produced by a stationer named Brewer in Brighton. It is believed he manufactured envelopes for the benefit of the Continental visitors, especially the ladies, and for those with the privilege of franking letters, who came to stay in the fashionable new spa of Brightelmstone, as it was then called. English-made envelopes of a date before 1835 are very scarce, for fewer have survived than the letters they contained, and it is mainly due to the craze for autograph collecting, which was so popularly pursued in Victorian times, that the odd one can sometimes be found, preserved because of the signature on it of the person who franked it.

By 1837, envelopes were advertised for sale in London at 2s.6d. per dozen. . . . Within a very short time of their coming into common use with the introduction of Uniform Penny Postage in January 1840, enterprising manufacturers were turning them out with tasteful decorated edges, printed in gold or silver and also in colour, often heavily ornamented with a pleasing design depicting flowers and entwined leaves or of some other decoration typifying the charm of this period.

As a rule, envelopes and writing paper of the 1840's were rather small in size so as not to exceed the half ounce, which was the weight for the penny postage. This explains why the small pictorial writing sheets, octavo in size, now came on the market and gradually replaced the quarto size, which had been in general use over the centuries. But the quarto size remained in use for many people, particularly among the landed gentry and those who lived in stately homes, when a fine engraved view of the house would provide the heading of the writing sheet. Queen Victoria wrote her letters from Balmoral on this sort of writing paper.

With the introduction of the smaller sized note-paper, a new industry developed, and writing paper was appearing with all manner of pictorial headings suitable for all occasions. For the first time comic notepaper was published. This, sold in sets or series, usually took the form of little figures in the top left-hand corner, such as women gossiping, arguing, or quarrelling.—From "The Picture Postcard and its Origins," by Frank Staff. Copyright, 1966, by Frank Staff. The Lutterworth Press, London.



"THREE MINUS ONE": *Mixed media by August Madrigal*

Guarding the door of thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At times one may feel that thoughts which he does not want at all throng his mind and that he is unable to stop this inroad. But just as he can control his actions when confronted with a temptation to speak unkindly, act foolishly, or lie, he can refuse to allow his mind to be used by intruding thoughts that do not characterize his true selfhood.

Human consciousness, Christian Science points out, is a seeming mixture of good and bad thoughts, but only the good are real. God, divine Love, is the only true Mind and Life, and man is Mind's idea, dwelling in Mind and subject only to Mind's pure thoughts. The understanding of his real selfhood enables the human being to bring it to light by refusing admittance to evil thoughts.

Paul saw the importance of guarding consciousness, for he said, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" (Romans 6:16).

* * *

Some of the thoughts one should protect himself from are fear, lust, dislike, covetousness, selfishness, dishonesty, past failures, and descriptions of disease and pain. Why should one rid his mind of these? At the very outset such thoughts make one unhappy, dissatisfied, unsure. But more than this, as Christian Science explains, they breed disease, wrongdoing, lack, and failure because they intensify the false, material sense of being that these evils are part of.

Wonderful strength and light come to one who accepts the fact that it is possible to guard his consciousness and refuse entrance to hurtful thoughts through the prayerful acknowledgment of spiritual truth.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has this to say on the subject: "All issues of morality, of Christianity, of pleasure, or of pain must come through a correct or incorrect state of thought, since matter is not conscious; then, like a watchman forsaking his post, shall we have no faith in God, in the divine Mind, thus throwing the door wide open to the intruding disease, forgetting that the divine Mind, Truth and Life, can guard the entrance?" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," p. 221.)

We meticulously guard our homes, businesses, and personal property from thievery. Why not our minds? In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy distinguishes clearly between true and spurious, or unreal, thought. She writes (p. 505), "Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal." When one has learned to make this line of demarcation through right reasoning, he can exercise a greater dominion over his experience than he would ever have thought possible.

* * *

What is right reasoning? It is reasoning based on the recognition that the divine Mind is All and the only creator and consequently that everything unlike Mind, or Love, is mortal illusion. This is the type of reasoning that Christ Jesus consistently employed.

Thoughts unlike God, good, are untrue because they lack substance as well as a creator. Thoughts derived from God include kindness, love, goodwill, charity, forgiveness, patience, morality, honesty. One does not originate his thinking. He is either accepting and reflecting the Mind that is Love—reality—or he is accepting and expressing the falsities of human belief.

One need not allow his thinking to be invaded or his thought to run rampant. He has God-given power to guard the door of his consciousness and make it a habitation of peace, purity, goodwill, and thus of spiritual strength and power.

'Expecting to meet the unexpected'

Whenever we walk down the hayfields to the opening in the alders by the lake, right the canoe and carry it half-dragging over the maple's bared roots to the shallows, and there launch it with our picnic basket in the shade of the pointed bow, I feel a sense of excitement. Most of our canoeing is done in September and October and on warm days in November. We slip away from the reflection of our trees, sometimes to the islands, sometimes to the clear-cut coves of the west shore with their rocks and pines, sometimes to the overgrown coves of the east shore with their lilies floating among round flat leaves, or their lost lagoons of reeds, turned golden, from which the ducks fly up with a whistling of wings.

That country sense of excitement, of expecting to meet the unexpected, goes with us even when nothing unusual happens. Very small things are enough to give us that start of pleasure: an eagle rising from a rock with his white tail low over the water, like some great flying rabbit; a wedge of wild geese overhead continually changing their formation, save for the leader at the point of the arrow; loons calling to us in their wild shaken notes, and sometimes running along the surface of the water with a plashing and splashing most beautiful to hear and most joyous to see. Small birds fly in and out of the thickets along the shore, at this time of the year a band of color, beaded by the scarlet berries of the black order. Occasionally we stop to watch the ribbon of young alewives rippling along the shallows, nearly a foot in width and hundreds of feet long. In the clear reflections of rocks we have watched the black bass lie. And some day, we are very sure that we shall come upon a moose feeding in the shallows.—From "Maine Memories," by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Copyright, 1968, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. The Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro.

Two worlds

Between two worlds, my own and any cricket's,
I am aware of age-old barriers.
I cannot reach the creatures in our thickets,
They cannot contact me. My universe
And theirs are light-years distant. We both swim
Dizzyingly apart. Met in a field
I try to understand their talk. I brim
With things I want to ask them. Will they yield
To gusts of human curiosity?
Not so you'd notice it. They sidle off
Or suddenly grow silent, taken shy
By my attention. Can it be they scoff
At those who eavesdrop, dropping in by stealth?
It's true I've told them nothing of myself.

VICTOR HOWES

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Many of us are looking for firmer ground, for convictions we can stand on. How do we find them?

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Thursday, August 29, 1968

All photos by Norman Matheny, staff photographer

And then the nitty-gritty of the roll call

Adventure in Chicago

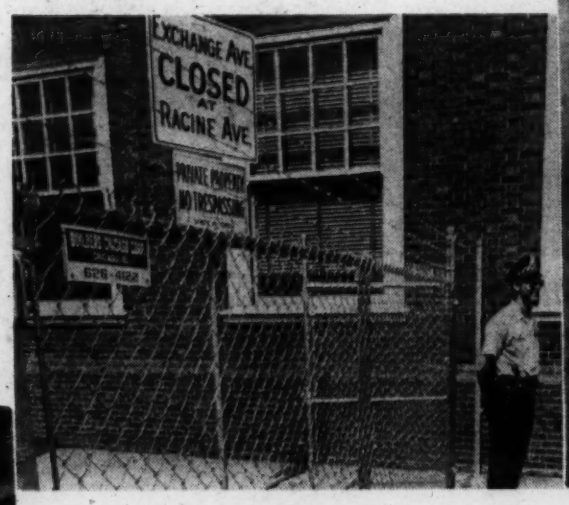
Always in style at a convention

Chicago

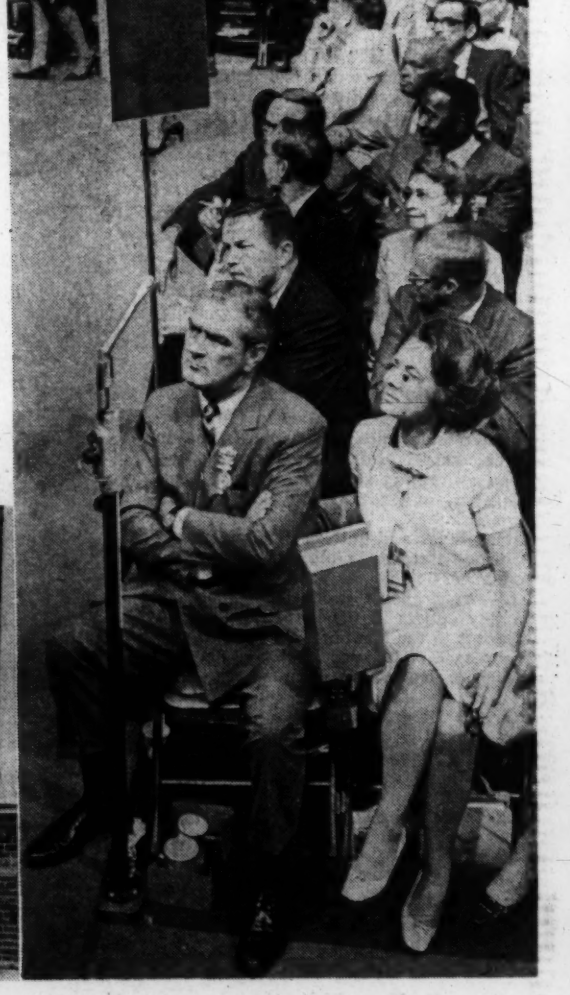
It's three weeks later. The camera has shifted from Miami Beach to Chicago. And it's definitely a different show.

It isn't just that the names are different or that the banners have new legends. Or that the principals are more deeply divided. Or that security is up a lot tighter (Mayor Richard J. Daley saw to that).

This time it's more of an adventure. Delegates to the Democratic National Convention don't know what the program is until it's upon them. Then, if they don't like it, they try to change it with a roll-call vote. Floor fights and the unexpected are the order of the week.



Up tight



The eyes of Texas . . .

Auto-motive for the candidate

They make a convention tick

Both photos by Geoffrey P. Fulton

Aquatics palace

The new Belmont Plaza Olympic Pool at Long Beach, Calif., is the ocean-side site of final United States Olympic team trials in men's and women's diving, men's swimming, and water polo.

Swimming's answer to Taj Mahal

By a sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

The world's largest, most-luxuriant acquatics facility is the new $3.7 million Belmont Plaza Olympic Pool here.

Site of United States team final Olympic Trials in men's and women's diving, men's swimming, and water polo, it has seating for 3,000 spectators and houses one million gallons of water.

The pool itself is T-shaped, and can be used both for long course (50 meters) and short course (25-yard) races. Water polo is played at the top of the T, in an area 30 meters long, 60 feet wide, and not less than 8 feet deep at any point. No other United States pool fulfills these Olympic polo standards.

For diving there is a 10-meter platform, a 6½-meter platform, two 3-meter springboards, and two 1-meter springboards.

The Greek-modern building is five stories high, and 240 feet long by 150 feet. Hydraulically operated roof panels and windows can be opened to create an indoor-outdoor effect.

A 'fast' pool

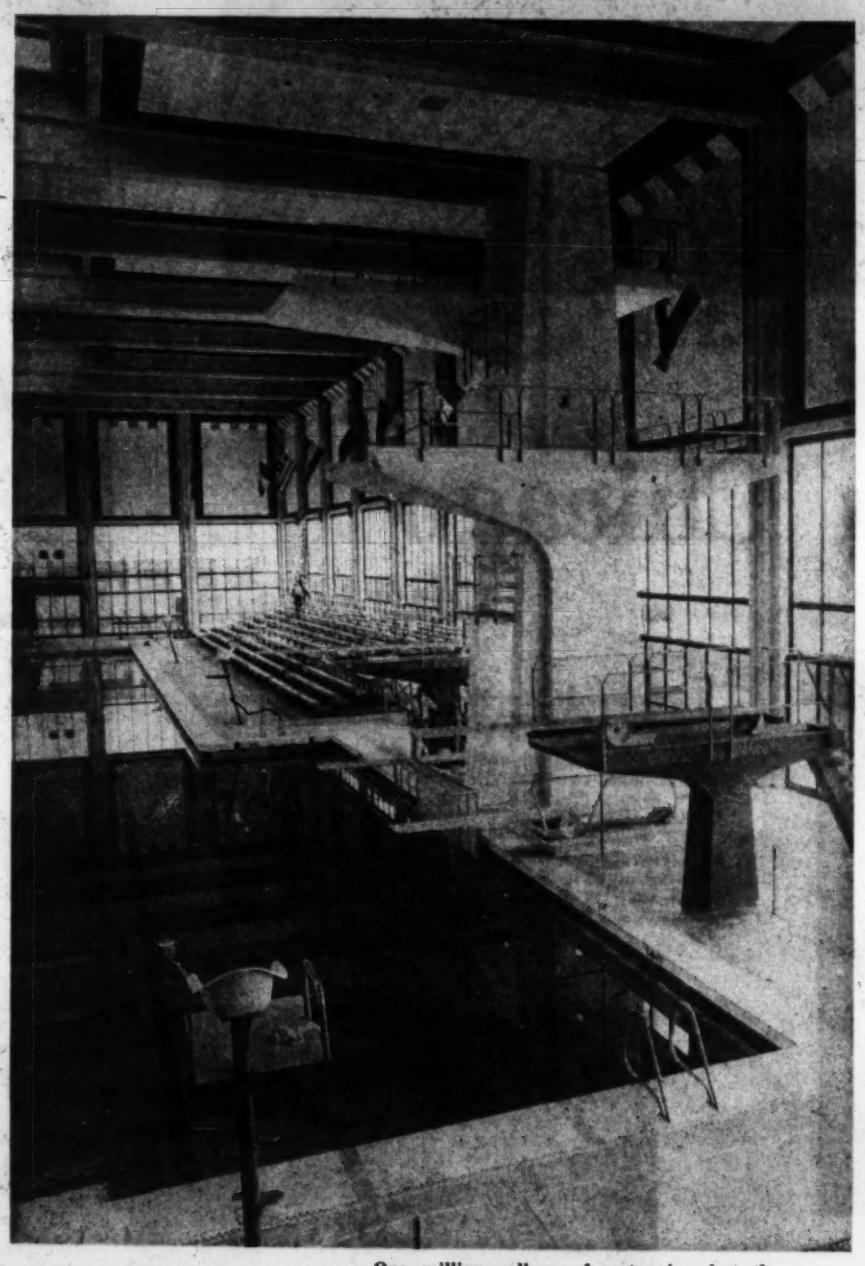
Among special features are a full close-circuit and underwater television system, an electronic scoreboard, an underwater sound system, swimming starting blocks that tilt 29 degrees, and totally maintenance-free equipment.

Racing lanes and gutters that are unusually wide—assuring minimum turbulence during races—make the pool's speed rating "fast." Water flows evenly into the pool from tiny outlets in the bottom.

Adjacent to the stadium is a 75-by-44-foot warmup pool, and as part of the public relation concept there also is a tiny tots' wading pool.

After the Olympic Trials, the pool will be closed for final refurbishing—then opened to the public in January. It also will continue to hold major and minor swim, diving, and polo events.

Long Beach citizens like to refer to their new pool as "swimming's answer to the Taj Mahal."



'Fill 'er up, please'

One million gallons of water is what the T-shaped pool holds. The water-polo area in foreground is eight feet deep at all points. At right are the springboard and platform diving facilities.

Sain defends Tiger pitching

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

With the 1968 World Series little more than a month away, baseball people are already speculating on what might happen if the Detroit Tigers hold onto their American League lead and meet the St. Louis Cardinals.

It is being said, for instance, that if the Tigers' Dennie McLain should pitch every time Bob Gibson does, it could be a quick victory for the Cardinals. Gibson, who took the Boston Red Sox three times in the '67 classic, has an unbeatable look in October.

Several National League clubs have proven that Gibson can be beaten, of course. But without looking too deeply into the matter, the Cardinals would seem to have a vast edge on the mound if the Tigers are their October opponents. Detroit's looks like a one-man pitching staff.

'Statistics are deceiving'

With only slightly more than a month of the schedule remaining, Mayo Smith, the Tiger manager, had seen his starting pitcher go the distance on 41 occasions. On 21 of these occasions the name was McLain. That would seem to suggest a glaring weakness on the rest of the staff and a further suggestion that without a sound bullpen, the Tigers would be far out of the pennant race.

"Not so," says Johnny Sain, the Detroit pitching coach. "As a group, the Tiger staff of starters is as good as any, and I include the National League as well as the American.

"Pitching statistics are often deceiving and they certainly are in our case," continued the man who has shaped the third contending mound staff of his coaching career. "Won-and-lost records and complete games are always closely watched by the public and press. And on our staff, only McLain has an impressive record. He has been fantastic. I've been calling him Clark Kent. [TV's Superman.] His consistency has been remarkable.

"But one important factor is usually overlooked in the study of the Detroit staff. Critics forget that the team lacks the sort of explosive batting attack similar to Boston's of a year ago or like the Baltimore offense two years ago. We seldom get an early lead, giving our starting pitcher a chance to go all the way."

Starter must do his job

In more than one-third of their victories this season, the Tigers were either tied or behind going into the seventh inning. They have been masters of the delicate art of winning games in the final three innings, and often in the final turn at bat.

"That's fine," Sain went on. "It's the mark of a championship club, this coming from behind to win. But it can be rough on your pitching staff. Too often, in trying to play catch up, you have to pinch hit for your starting pitcher. Thus, the victory, if it comes, goes to a reliever.

"However," the big coach continued, "I'm not a believer in the contention that a bullpen can carry a pitching staff. Remember that unless your starting pitcher keeps you close—keeps you in the game—the bullpen can't do its job. The best reliever in the world isn't much help if he enters the game a flock of runs behind. You've got to have effective starters. And we have."

Much has been said and written about McLain's value to the Tigers. "As I've said," Sain continued, "Dennie has been fantastic. But no man does it alone. Even with his great year in '67, Carl Yastrzemski had to have some help in Boston's victory. Frank Robinson had a lot of help two years ago at Baltimore.

Hitters' park in Boston

"What's been most remarkable about our effort this season," Sain said, "is the overall consistency of our pitching. We've had a lot of days when every pitcher we brought in did a fine job. Each pitcher had to be good in a tight game and he was. That's what makes a contender."

Sain thinks that both pitchers and hitters get psychological lifts from certain ball parks.

"You don't hear much about Detroit's pitching or Boston's," the coach pointed out. "Only Chicago's and Cleveland's. Chicago and Cleveland have pitchers' parks. The confidence of hitters rises a few degrees when they walk into the Boston or Detroit parks. The pitchers get the same feeling at Chicago or Cleveland.

"You here in Boston have seen young hitters hurt—perhaps in some cases ruined—because they tried to change their styles to fit the high wall in Fenway Park. Pitchers have done the same thing. But a pitcher should pitch the same wherever he happens to be. He should stay in his groove no matter what the shape of the playing field.

"If a pitcher has control and the confidence to throw his best stuff in all parks and against all hitters," Sain added, "he'll be a winner."

Baseball standings

(Through Aug. 27)

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	82	50	.621	—
Baltimore	78	54	.591	4
Boston	71	62	.534	11½
Cleveland	71	64	.526	12½
Oakland	67	66	.504	15½
New York	65	65	.500	16
Minnesota	63	70	.474	19½
California	60	74	.448	23
Chicago	55	77	.412	27
Washington	50	80	.385	31

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	83	50	.624	—
S. Francisco	71	60	.542	11
Cincinnati	69	59	.539	11½
Chicago	69	65	.515	14½
Atlanta	64	68	.485	18½
Pittsburgh	64	68	.485	18½
Houston	62	71	.466	21
Phil'delphia	60	70	.462	21½
New York	61	72	.455	22½
Los Angeles	56	75	.427	26

British distance walker unbeaten in 31 races

By Sydney Skilton

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

It was at Thornton Heath that the notorious highway robber, Dick Turpin, used to pound the London-Brighton road in his quest for gold and silver.

Today, some 260 years later, Paul Nihill is doing exactly the same thing. Britain's foremost distance walker pounds the now highly respectable South London suburb in his mission to collect an Olympic gold medal to go with the silver he won at Tokyo four years ago.

Nihill took a second place at Tokyo in the 50 kilometers (31 miles, 120 yards). By this October his mileage may exceed the journey from his Thornton Heath home to Mexico City and back. His training schedule, with a 46-inch stride, averages in excess of 400 miles-per-month.

String of victories

Just 18 seconds in a race taking nearly four and a quarter hours prevented Nihill from collecting gold at Tokyo. He was runnerup to Italy's Ardom Pamich. Since then the lean and leggy London bank assistant has outpaced not only Pamich, but almost every other likely medal contender at Mexico City.

"I really believe I have a better chance of winning this time than I did at Tokyo," said Nihill. "Then this long distance race was new to me, and only the third time I had walked it. I only went for it because I didn't think I had a chance of defeating Ken Matthews [Britain's 20 km. gold medalist] over the shorter distance. Now I have had much more experience. I fear no one, but have a healthy respect for all."

The rest of the world's road-walking fraternity, and especially in the Soviet Union and East Germany, has a healthy respect for Nihill, too. Since he began his program in earnest 13 months ago he has gone 31 races without defeat. Including as it does a number of international-level races, the achievement is without parallel.

Perfect judgment

Here in Britain, Nihill's performance has been fantastic. The Amateur Athletic Association's 7-mile track championship was taken at the very fast average rate of 8.2 m.p.h. Then every one of the road-walking association's four championships from 10 miles to 50 km. saw him show a clean pair of heels to every one of his rivals.

Perfect judgment in the track race won Nihill the coveted Fowler-Dixon prize for style. It was on a unanimous decision of the judges and brought Nihill tremendous satisfaction.

"It assured me that I can walk at speed without lifting," he explained. (Lifting is the technical term for unfair walking, i.e. when contact with the ground is broken by having both feet off the ground at the same time.) "Winning a walking race at speed and receiving the style prize fulfilled one of my wildest ambitions."

Nihill's stamina is not in question. He has plenty of it, built from the time he was a junior county representative for both cross-country running and boxing. Then in 1959, a knee injury compelled him to withdraw and seek another recreation. He chose walking.

He considered his efforts at Tokyo in 1964 were undervalued and unappreciated. That brought about a disagreement with the Surrey Walking Club and his absence from its championship teams for a season.

Happily, harmony was restored. After a disappointing 1965 and meager 1966 when he missed the European championships, he felt the Olympic call again. It took a little time to reestablish himself internationally, but since July of 1967 the name of Nihill has sounded with a resonant ring.

Nihill prepares to go to Mexico City in the knowledge that in terms of medals the British have had more success in this department of athletics than in any other over the past 40 years.

The Olympic 50 km. on which Nihill has so steadfastly set his sights was won by a Briton (Tommy Green) when it was first introduced at Los Angeles in 1932. Harold Whitlock continued the run at Berlin four years later.

Don Thompson restored Union Jack supremacy in 1960 after it had been part displaced in 1956 by Norman Read, a Londoner residing in New Zealand. Then Nihill just missed out in 1964.

Helmet insignia spur gridders

By Harry Molter

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Ohio

In the past 25 years Miami (Ohio) University has not had a losing football record. Among the country's major colleges only Penn State, with 29 successive non-losing seasons, has been more consistent.

Over the past quarter century the Redskins have won 168 football games and lost 53. The coaches during the span, from 1942-1967, have been Stu Holcomb, Sid Gillman, George Blackburn, Woody Hayes, Ara Paseghian, John Pont, and the incumbent, Bo Schembechler. That's a pretty impressive lineup.

Miami won the Mid-American Conference football championship in 1965 and 1966 but dropped to a tie for third last season. Defense is the name of the game at the Redskin lair and in Bob Babich they may have one of the best linebackers in college football.

"After the pro scouts for the Dallas Cowboys were here last spring they told us Babich could be the best senior linebacker in the country this season," says Dave Young, the sports information director for Miami of Ohio.

New incentive program

Las season Babich led the MAC with 105 tackles and 65 assists. His 220 pounds over a solid 6-3 frame measure close enough to pro standards. "Babich," says coach Schembechler, "has excellent lateral movement."

A few years ago Coach Schembechler instituted an incentive program of weekly awards for offensive and defensive players similar to that used by such coaches as Alex Agase at Northwestern and ex-Miamian Parseghian at Notre Dame.

A defensive man can earn a bright red hatchet insignia for his white Miami helmet by making a certain number of key tackles, intercepting passes, or recovering a key fumble. Offensive players earn their red-devil insignia for standout performances in blocking, running, or passing.

"If a player earns an insignia nine of the 10 games during the season he receives a permanent award for the year. Babich earned this distinction last fall as a defensive player and Gary Arthur, then a sophomore, earned it on offense," says Coach Schembechler.

Arthur is a tight end who goes 6-5 and 225 pounds. He is the key receiver for the passes of quarterback Kent Thompson, a halfback in high school who was considered by most recruiters as "too small" to play college football. Coach Schembechler told the boy he would give him a chance to prove otherwise and used Thompson as a defensive back his freshman season. He was tried at quarterback in spring practice that year and won the starting spot. Last season he proved to be an adequate passer and a fine runner.

"He gained a lot of yardage on third-down situations with the option run-pass and actually finished the season as our third leading rusher with 404 yards. In passing he gained 460 yards," says Coach Schembechler. "If Thompson can improve his passing he has the potential to rate with Matte and Ernie Kellerman as Miami's top quarterbacks of recent years."

Three new coaches

Last year Ohio University and Toledo were cochampions in the Mid-American Conference and generally are favored this fall.

Ohio U., under veteran Coach Bill Hess, has an established passing combination in quarterback Cleve Bryant and split end Todd Snyder. Bryant was 16th in the nation in total offense last season, primarily on passes totaling 1,157 yards. He rushed for another 424. Junior teammate Snyder, son of the school's basketball coach, was on the receiving end of approximately half of Bryant's air offense. Senior fullback Dick Conley was 15th in the nation in rushing offense with 841 yards to give the Bobcats balance. Linebacker Steve Robinson spearheads the defense.

Toledo surprised with a 9-1 record last fall and Coach Frank Lauterbur will miss graduated quarterback John Schneider and middle guard Tom Beutler. The Rockets are primarily a running club headed by halfback Roland Moss, a 6-3, 215 pounder who was second in national scoring with 16 touchdowns. Steve Jones, 5-7 and the squad's fastest runner, has been installed at quarterback.

Western Michigan tied Miami for third place last season. The passing game has been riddled by graduation but the top three runners are back in Jack Foster, Tim Majerle, and Ken Woodside.

New coaches abound at the other three MAC schools.

Don Nehlen at Bowling Green has a veteran backfield headed by passer P. J. Nitray and halfback Bob Zimpfer. Nehlen steps into the head coach's role after three years of handling the BeeGee defense.

Dave Puddington greets 25 lettermen at Kent State but among the missing are the two top offensive threats from a team which was 1-5 in the conference last fall, passer Ron Swartz and running back Don Fitzgerald. Garland Wilson is a proven runner at halfback while 205-pound sophomore Don Nottingham is slated to take over Fitzgerald's fullback post. Junior Steve Trustoff, who threw only 10 passes last season, will be at quarterback.

Marshall lost all 10 of its games last season and new Coach Perry Moss is trying to shake things up. He has tried Charley Jones, last year's leading runner, at flanker and linebacker Cal Ball at defensive end. He is counting on a sophomore, Don Swisher, at quarterback and help from several junior-college transfers, always an unknown quantity.

Mays Field

New York

Willie Mays, San Francisco outfielder, came home to the old Polo Grounds and saw a softball field named for him on the site where he began his big-league baseball career 17 years ago.

Mayor John V. Lindsay praised Mays, 37, as "one of the greatest of the New York Giants and an inspiration to all."

A housing project, the Polo Grounds Towers, which will house 1,600 families in four 30-story buildings, and a softball field are being constructed on the site of the Polo Grounds.

The lions and the unicorns

The Aristocrats: A Portrait of Britain's Nobility and Their Way of Life Today, by Roy Perrott. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.95. London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson.

Those Remarkable Cunards, by Daphne Fielding. New York: Atheneum. $6.50. London: Eyre & Spottiswood (under the title "Emerald and Nancy").

By Pamela Marsh

Should the Queen arrive in Argyll, the 11th Duke will be ready to greet her with rose in hand as tradition demands. The other hand should be filled with snow from the top of Cruachan but "on the last visit we couldn't manage the snow, I'm afraid."

The fifth Baron Redesdale, Clement Napier Bertram Mitford ("Clem Redesdale") runs, with great zest, his own dry-cleaning business.

In a letter to every member, Fulford of Fulford has at last persuaded his family to stop paying him an annual due of half a knight's fee. ("Seriously, I think we should call a halt to this. . . .")

The Duke of Atholl maintains, under ancient law, a private army, the 7th Marquess of Bath a pride of lions.

Ancestral homes are not de rigeur—Lord Lawson lives in a "tiny, red-brick terraced house in a dilapidated village in the middle of a coalfield."

Flesh and blue blood?

Anyone "setting out to reconnoiter the British aristocracy in the late 1960's," says Roy Perrott, is like a hunter who "can only hazard a guess at the nature of the animal he is pursuing. Some sightings seem to describe a kind of unicorn, a creature of more myth than substance. Others claim to have glimpsed a real and living animal . . . still carrying weight in his domain. . . ."

Mr. Perrott, tracking the quarry down, has found it to be in true British fashion a little of both — part fantastic, bewildering, atypical unicorn, part very real, very solid lion. As for his book, the record of his sightings, it has its own lion and unicorn sides.

It is full of the tidbits that even those who think they despise a pyramided society find so appetizing—anecdotes of eccentricity, archaic survivals from a medieval past, the care and feeding of a London clubman, the U-tongue, the power and powerlessness of the Queen. But all the time Mr. Perrott is examining with skill the results of considerable research, entertaining us into an understanding of a complex influence on British life. As he remarks on the effect of the aristocrat tradition on the army, summing it up "is rather like having to divine the influence of Buckingham Palace or Nelson's Column on architecture. The only certain thing one can say is that it is there."

Lordly ways and means

How and why a name appears on the honors list (the Queen has no say); Lords and the land: Lords in business (often, but not always, as decorative wallflowers lending kudos to the stationery): Lords in the House of Lords—Mr. Perrott considers all these.

As he scurried around England interviewing a Baron here, a knight there, he kept stumbling on a powerful irony. Most Lords insist they are one of the people, most people long to be a lord. And while the Tories, self-defeatingly, refuse to admit it, masses of voters still prefer their leaders privileged and blue-blooded.

For the most part Mr. Perrott presents his findings, suggests a conclusion or two, but abstains from verdicts. It is only in his very last sentences that he makes some sort of judgment:

"Aristocratic attitudes have done much to devalue the industrial side of life, to cast an absurdly arbitrary scale of esteem on the different ways in which people earn their living. It may have given stability; it has also, in its time, thrown its weight on the brake against social progress. . . .

"Looking around one can see no other aristocracy which has done quite so well in useful administration and honest leadership of particular communities, and some of this still survives. . . . In the good and the bad it has struck a pretty fair balance in its time. . . .

"E. M. Forster once awarded Democracy two cheers. On that scale, I fancy that one-and-a-half rousing ones for aristocracy would be in order."

The subjects of Daphne Fielding's book, Emerald and Nancy Cunard, were two typically untypical members of the aristocracy. At a time when noble Britons married American heiresses for ignoble reasons, Sir Bache Cunard married Maud (she changed her name to Emerald) Burke from San Francisco—a lady short of money, not very long on virtue but endowed with much beauty and charm. A patron of literature and music, her post-marital liaisons included George Moore and Lord Beecham. Her only contribution to the Cunards was her daughter Nancy, hardly the progeny to insure the continuance of the line.

With her beauty, style, and intelligence, Nancy was one of the many symbols of the '20's, though with infinitely more purpose than most of them showed. The dissipation was there, but so was hard work for causes that still matter—Africa and the Africans, democracy in Spain, poetry—burning her candle at both ends with the expected tragic results.

With some new material at her disposal and her own friendship in the Cunard circle, Mrs. Fielding (the former Marchioness of Bath) adds a little, but a very little, to our understanding of the period.

From "The Aristocrats"

The Duke of Beaufort (Henry Hugh Arthur Fitzroy Somerset) in the costume of Master of Foxhounds, with his residence, Badminton, in the background.

One-and-a-half cheers

BOOKS

Satirist in orbit

Sci.-fi., Italian-style

Cosmicomics, by Italo Calvino. Translated from the Italian by William Weaver. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World. (A Helen and Kurt Wolff Book). $3.95.

By Donald Heiney

Moravia is coasting on acquired momentum, Pavese and Vittorini are dead, Bassani and his generation have come to a standstill: Calvino is probably the most interesting fiction-writer on the Italian scene today. His career began in 1947 with an extraordinary novel of the Resistance, "The Path to the Nest of Spiders"—a book that is simultaneously a realistic account of what actually happened in the Italian underground and a fanciful adventure-tale in the manner of Stevenson.

If the two halves of this description are inconsistent, this is simply a measure of the complexity and fascination of the book, and of all of Calvino's fiction. His work is extraordinarily diverse, and falls into at least four distinct periods or styles. But the one quality that extends through all of it, the essence of Calvino, is this combination of the fantastic and the plausibly and inexorably logical.

"Cosmicomics" is one of two books in his most recent style—satirical science fiction, or, to borrow a more precise term from the Italian, "fantascience." The twelve tales that make up the book are recounted by a character named Qfwfq (this is positively not a typographical error!) whose experience goes back to the beginning of time. Whatever species Qfwfq presently belongs to—and this is not clear—it seems that he has recapitulated the whole history of evolution in his personal experience, and thus remembers being a number of higher and lower animals at various epochs in his past. In one tale, "The Dinosaurs," he recounts his recollections as an extinct reptile. "I don't regret it," he comments; "if you were a Dinosaur in those days, you were sure you were in the right, and you made everyone look up to you." Like America in 1968?

In another tale, one which will interest amateurs of physics and mathematics, he remembers a time when the entire substance of the universe was contracted into a single point. There everybody was, all "packed in like sardines," including the seductive Mrs. Ph(i)Nko and the rather obnoxious Mr. Pbert Pberd. This, as can be imagined, creates some interesting social and psychological problems among the inhabitants, analogous in fact to certain problems we are encountering in modern urban societies. This is the clue to the fascination of the book: it is not merely fantasy, or fantascience, but seems always to hint at some comment on the contemporary human scene.

The best of the pieces is probably the first, "The Distance of the Moon." Like all the others, it takes its starting point in an authentic scientific fact or hypothesis drawn from Calvino's reading. At one time, according to Sir George H. Darwin, the moon was very close to the earth, so near that "when she was full—nights as bright as day, with a butter-colored light—it looked as if she were going to crush us." If we are to believe Qfwfq, in fact, it was so close that, going out in a boat near the Zinc Cliffs, it was possible to elevate a ladder and climb up to it.

This situation leads to a three-cornered romance involving Mrs. Vhd Vhd, Qfwfq, and the narrator's deaf cousin, which ends up—as we finally realize, with the slightly embarrassed feeling that the author has been pulling our leg—retelling the myth of Endymion. Yet it is not merely a joke, or it is simultaneously a piece of whimsy and something else as well: somehow Calvino in this tale manages to achieve something of the charm and mystery of genuine myth. "I still look for her," the narrator concludes, "as soon as the first sliver appears in the sky . . . in a hundred and a thousand different vistas, she who makes the Moon the Moon and, whenever she is full, sets the dogs to howling all night long, and me with them." This tale, in its way, tells us as much about the Moon and its strange power over us as all the astronomers with their telescopes.

The charge from the right

The Jeweler's Eye, by William F. Buckley Jr. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.95.

By Robert C. Bergenheim

William F. Buckley Jr. is nothing less than an encephalophone for the conservatives in the United States.

He also holds undisputed title as the toughest literary counter-puncher on the political scene today. In "The Jeweler's Eye" he has taken some of his favorite columns, with a sampling that can delight or infuriate according to one's personal leanings. Whichever it is, you will find yourself admiring his style and footwork. It is top entertainment, unless, of course, he is rabbit-punching either you or one of your champions.

In "The Jeweler's Eye," he comes off as a political pansophist, always getting the final word. As a conservative conservative he makes nearly everything but the armed forces seem a waste of the federal government's time.

He describes a conservative as one who worries about the high cost of bread for everyone while the liberals rejoice in the higher income that subsidies make possible for the farmers.

As any columnist must, Buckley takes on all the major political figures. He does a convincing job on the liberals and makes more sense on what presidential candidate Goldwater meant than did Goldwater. But so did most political jabbers.

Most delightful twitting is at the expense of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. The two gentlemen were paired off for a debate in which the arch-liberal Schlesinger made some very complimentary remarks about Buckley. Whether said in jest, sarcasm, or what have you, Buckley chose to take them as well-intended and used them on the dust jacket of one of his books. Schlesinger sued, all to the delight of Buckley and his publisher.

Whether you agree with Buckley's politics, he has a quick wit and extraordinary use of language and facts. His vocabulary is so extensive that proofreaders overlook typographical errors, probably assuming that such a word must exist if he uses it.

He takes to task those who are irritated by strange words or who have a phony democratic bias against the use of unusual words. "The point about unusual words," he says, "is that they are necessary to philosophy, economics, esthetics, and political science. . . ."

He is absolutely right. To prove it, here are some from "The Jeweler's Eye": heliocentric, epigoni, usufructs, tergiversation, eschatological, paradigmatic, cretin, janissaries, abliged, taxonomic, macrocosmic, effluvia, piranhas, belletrist, amanuensis.

Now where would you be philosophically, economically, aesthetically, or politico-scientifically without these little jewels? At least one of them, incidentally, is misspelled, which you must have noticed.

Women—is their help really wanted?

Born Female: The High Cost of Keeping Women Down, by Caroline Bird. New York: David McKay Company. $5.95.

By Barbara Lee Smith

We are all haunted by the tendency to judge categorically — worse yet, the tendency to judge according to past experience.

But judging from past experience never really helps anyone. We've all made horrible mistakes — betraying our true natures — which we wish everyone would forget.

The "lessons of experience" can be reinforcements of prejudice. And they have not led society to be especially kind to women.

Women have been hired and promoted according to what their coworkers have seen other women before them do. But to come right out and say so usually causes a lot of stammering and blustering among the powers that hire and promote.

Caroline Bird's book does say straight out that the women who have received recognition have had somehow to sneak by all the prejudices and stereotypes built into our society — on a less agonizing level, just as blacks have had to do.

Those of you who are bringing your fists down on the table with a great thump of protest right now, are of course the older, more established men whose days of serious competing are over or never happened.

Any man who has sat next to a girl in English or physics class will thump more softly. (If you've never seen a determined girl feverishly taking notes on the desk next to you, you are from a different era and not entitled to a protest.)

Miss Bird, ferociously, if not gracefully, makes the case for women whose interests lead them outside the home. These women are engaged in a continual struggle against the prejudgments of men.

One of the worst prejudgments is that, despite our marvelous records in the classroom, we are just not taken seriously when it comes to *paying work.* (I suppose they thought we *enjoyed* taking all those notes.)

More men than you would suspect hold the solid conviction that women are never going to be intelligent, valuable workers. Men assume that we are really not serious about a vocation, but are working ". . . to mark time, to earn a little money, or 'just for fun,' " says Miss Bird.

Another handy prejudice is that women aren't as steady workers as men so, of course, they are worth less pay. But Miss Bird, quick with the statistics, cites some U.S. Public Health Service studies of time lost from work because of illness or injury. It seems that age, occupation, and salary make more difference than sex.

Are women people?

The Bureau of Labor Statistics concludes in a survey that "absenteeism and turnover depend much more on the nature of the job than on the sex of the job holder. Men will resign to get another job almost as often as women will leave for family reasons," our crusader states.

It does seem logical: Give a woman a boring job and she may possibly get bored and quit. Give a man a boring job and he will get bored and quit, too. If women have more than their share of the boring jobs, they may quit their jobs more often.

Miss Bird points up a situation that everyone is aware of. It's no secret that when a male college graduate applies for work he is given an aptitude test, while a woman college graduate is given a typing test. Everyone knows this, but it doesn't bother anyone except women who are trying to get the jobs they've been trained for.

Commenting on the legal status of women under the federal Constitution, the Massachusetts Committee for the Equal Rights Amendment says that the Constitution was ". . . framed and adopted under the influence of the English Common Law valuation of women, which does not regard women as legal persons or entities." The committee observes that "Repeated Supreme Court decisions, as late as 1961, have held that women are not persons in the legal sense."

Equality coming—

Miss Bird's analysis doesn't overlook the cases where merit has overcome prejudice. One such case is that of Judge Juanita Kidd Stout, a black. She says, "Of course, there are isolated instances when women are discriminated against because of the personal prejudice of the discriminator. In my opinion, personal prejudices of this type are not exercised so generally that one could conclude that women do not have a fair chance to get ahead in business. . . . I have enjoyed the greatest cooperation and respect of my colleagues and litigants as well. I neither rely on the fact that I am a woman, nor recoil from it."

Another woman, a public relations executive, had a different comment. "What I am working for is the day when a mediocre woman can get as far as a mediocre man."

As society changes, discrimination of all kinds is at last beginning to be recognized. Change can be painful, but, pleads Miss Bird, ". . . women should not have to suffer all the pain and do all of the adjusting. We are all in this life together."

By Gene Longley, staff artist

How to strike flint against butter

The Addison Tradition, by John Morressy. New York: Doubleday. $4.95.

If John Morressy thinks he has written "a novel about a college sit-in" he had better reread his manuscript. Instead of tracking the labyrinths of student liberalism, as the book jacket would suggest, "The Addison Tradition" reads like the diary of one youthful, "free-thinking" assistant professor of English gasping for air amid the oppressive conservatism of a frightened college faculty.

Matthew Grennan, having "perished" at his former school for failing to "publish" (he preferred teaching his students to cultivating a bibliography), arrives at Addison College determined this time to play ball with the conventions. Alas, his naïveté delivers him into the web of faculty politicking, while his sense of liberalism compels him to challenge the Addison tradition for the sake of academic freedom.

Matt finds that "at a place like Addison College, it was not really that hard to win a name as a daring liberal; one had only to voice mild opposition to chattel slavery, judicial torture and the *droit de seigneur.*" Matt challenges the suspension of an atypically outspoken student convicted for having submitted an article less-than-favorable toward the administration to the Jackrabbit, "Addison's own freewheeling no-holds-barred magazine of satire."

This sort of treason was unnatural for Addison students whose "fires burned low and gave off very little heat." "Their minds," observes Grennan, "were jigsaw puzzles into which precut sections were inserted, one by one, until, on graduation day, the picture was complete and nothing could be added, nothing already there changed." Matt's efforts at firing them up make him feel like "a ludicrous figure of futility striking his flint against butter."

It's easy to agonize with Matt because Morressy's light but pointed sarcasm is so satisfyingly accurate. For Matt—and for Morressy — the students, teachers, and deans are little more than wound-up puppets, manifestations of the collectively dormant psyche he aches to shake. Matt's private war is one of temperament rather than ideology, and Morressy's gift for caricature vividly Grennan-izes everything until the reader feels he is not reading a mere novel, but a running teletype of Grennan's cerebral pick-up.

A. G.

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Democrats see unity vs. Nixon?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The mood of this Democratic convention is somber. Each day has brought about wider divisions, increased bitterness. The road back may be a long one.

The old thesis that Democrats fight among each other and then come together behind the convention choice may not be applicable this year.

The only hope that delegates express is that the Republican nominee, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, may turn out to be a cohesive force for the Democratic Party. As one delegate expressed this concept, "I'd like to take a walk, not support the Democrats this year. And I may do just that.

"But then I think about the alternative—Nixon. And I know I'll be in there working once again."

Southern voices heard

From convention-floor conversations with delegates from every geographical region the postconvention prospects become quite clear.

The Democratic Party now is in real trouble in the South. The convention rebuke to Southern delegations has accelerated the move of Southern voters away from voting for the Democratic presidential choice.

George Wallace likely will be the main beneficiary. But the residue may no longer be large enough for the Democratic nominee to beat Mr. Nixon in the area.

Further there likely will be increased numbers of Southern Democrats who have been intending to vote for Mr. Wallace but who will now vote for Mr. Nixon—feeling that this would be the most intelligent and effective way of punishing the national Democratic Party.

Shift from Wallace seen

Several Southern delegates put it this way: "More and more Southerners are seeing that they will waste their vote if they vote for Wallace. Furthermore, they see that this might in the end help Humphrey win. So as we get nearer to the election there will be a tendency for these Wallace supporters to move over to Nixon, even though they may not like him very much."

Vietnam is an issue that will continue to divide the party. This seems inevitable—unless events substantially shift the war scene. For example, should Paris talks become effective before the election, then this issue might fade.

The delegates tend to express their hopes for November in negative terms. They will speak of the Democratic Party being "the party of the common people" and a "party of compassion." But when asked if they think they can beat Mr. Nixon, the answers go like this:

"He'll beat himself, just as he did in 1960, and again in California in 1962. He always makes some bad mistakes along the way."

"Nixon is a loser. We got the best possible opponent when the Republicans picked him. And then when they added Agnew to the ticket, that made it certain we could win in November."

Thus it is that the Democratic Party finds itself seriously unglued. The new Democratic presidential ticket will have a mammoth, and, perhaps, impossible task in trying to pull the party together again.

By a staff photographer

Straws in the wind?

Puerto Rico's delegation to the Democratic National Convention may have been one of the smaller ones at the Chicago get-together, but it undoubtedly was among the first to detect any "straws in the wind" coming from above.

More on water heaters

Candid consumer

By Yvonne Horton
Home economics writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Today's automatic storage hot water heater is really a modern-day servant and is a far cry from water heating in the past," observed Robert L. Rankin, American Gas Association (AGA) research engineer.

What does a modern water heater have besides a tank and heat?

(1) A dip tube, for example. Both the hot water outlet and the cold water inlet usually are located at the top of the storage tank. Hot water is drawn from the top of the tank. To prevent its being diluted by the incoming cold water, a dip tube extends to the lower part of the storage tank and discharges cold water into the tank near the thermostat. As hot water is drawn from the tank, cold water entering near the thermostat causes it to open, allowing gas to flow to the burner and heat the replacement water to storage temperature.

(2) Plus, a thermostatic valve, a pilot device which relights the main burner automatically, emergency gas cut-off devices, and safety temperature and pressure relief valves.

Most water heater thermostats are the rod and tube type, also used in ovens. One kind of thermostat is called "snap-acting," because the gas valve is either fully opened or closed.

(3) And most hot-water storage tanks need a zinc rod, or powered anode, to prevent corrosion.

What causes a hot-water tank to corrode?

Galvanic action between two dissimilar metals, such as the steel in a water heater tank and the copper in connecting water lines. Contact between the two metals generates an electric voltage. Stray electrical currents cause corrosion of the least active metal, in this case the iron tank. The water also carries a slight electric current.

"Soft waters tend to corrode a little bit more than hard waters," Mr. Rankin estimated.

How can water-tank corrosion be prevented?

First, the steel surface of a hot-water storage tank usually is galvanized or the tank is lined with copper, glass, or concrete (called "stone"). Some tanks are made entirely of corrosion-resistant materials such as copper, aluminum, or a copper-nickel alloy called Monel. But tanks of such materials are usually more expensive than lined steel tanks.

Second, an anode rod (usually zinc, but sometimes magnesium) is used sacrificially in lined steel tanks. The very weak electrolysis eats up the rod and redeposits it inside the tank. Being so used, the rod must be checked periodically and replaced when needed.

Recent AGA field studies indicate that a powered (electric) zinc anode protects a tank for many years without the need for replacing the sacrificial rod.

What are future design trends for water heaters?

Mr. Rankin mentioned five:

- Balanced-flue type, described as a technical success but not yet available commercially. Such a heater is vented directly outdoors through a wall, rather than through a chimney.
- Pulse-combustion type, which uses a heating principle developed for rockets. It can be installed and vented nearly anywhere in the house. Plastic flues carry flue gases (at room temperature) out of the house.
- Systems with remote control of the hot-water heater. Push buttons control thermostats on the tank.
- Water temperature selection at the point of use, provided by a thermostatically controlled mixing valve.
- A circulating-loop type system that provides hot water throughout the house.

Second of two articles about water heaters.

Send questions (no brand names, please) to Candid consumer, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115. Candid consumer is a Thursday feature.

Side dish adds spark to meal

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Side Dish Cookbook by Roy Ald. New York: Pocket Books, Essandess Special Editions, a division of Simon & Schuster, Inc. $2.50.

A practical aid for planning family dinners.

The small cookbook is 92 pages thick and filled with recipes to "inspire the cook and delight her family and guests." Recipes are listed by main ingredients.

"Most family menus revolve around a limited number of preferred main courses," Mr. Ald observes. "So the wise cook comes to depend on imaginative accompaniments to brighten the meal and give it variety. . . . We do hope that these recipes excite both your imagination and your palate, and give you some new and original notions."

Menu suggestions accompany each recipe: "With shish kebab or lamb stew—broccoli with raisins and pine nuts; with pork or roast chicken—Brussels sprouts with chestnuts; with pot roast, broiled liver, or meat balls—cottage noodles with raisins."

And here are examples of Mr. Ald's sidedish recipes:

Yogurt mold with peaches

(With cold broiled chicken)

1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
1 egg, separated
1 cup yogurt
2 tablespoons sugar
Almond extract
½ cup sliced, canned peaches, drained

Soften gelatin in two tablespoons water. Place in the top of a double boiler and dissolve over hot water. Beat egg yolk well. Stir in yogurt, sugar, a few drops of almond extract, and the dissolved gelatin. Chill until it begins to set. Beat egg white until stiff. Fold into yogurt mixture; then fold in the peaches. Turn mixture into a mold and chill until set. Makes two to three servings.

Spinach supreme

(With fish, beef tongue, or rare roast beef)

1 one-pound can spinach
1 three-ounce package cream cheese, cut into small cubes
2 tablespoons chopped scallions
Dash lemon juice
Salt and pepper to taste

Empty the can of spinach into a saucepan and heat until piping hot. Drain off most of the liquid. Stir in the cream cheese. Add scallions, lemon juice, salt, and pepper. Makes three or four servings.

More yoghurt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yoghurt with fish is excellent. To make the yoghurt into an appropriate sauce, add finely chopped cucumber and salt to taste. You may garnish it by sprinkling paprika over it. **E. W. S.**

Dip into Stop & Shop's cool gelatin salads for a real late-summer eating treat.

Ready to serve, these luncheon dishes or dinner accompaniments have just the right amount of wiggle. And they come in yummy surprise combinations like pear and cucumber, pineapple carrot and the Waldorf mix.

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New York school system looks to local-rule districts

By Peter C. Stuart
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The largest school system in the United States is "thinking small."

New York City's monolithic setup of 1.1 million pupils is scheduled to be splintered soon after school reopens Sept. 9.

Taking its place are to be 33 semi-autonomous districts, run less by the central school board than by the neighborhood communities they serve.

The result will be the most sweeping school decentralization of any major city in the United States.

Whether the plan sets a national pattern or becomes a doomed experiment may depend on the ability to win over some crucial opponents.

The New York City Board of Education already has been persuaded.

Once lukewarm to the idea, the board recently handed down a strong decentralization plan for the coming school year—unanimously. The change of heart came after the New York State Board of Regents had enlarged the city board so Mayor John V. Lindsay could appoint four new members sympathetic toward decentralization.

Two groups oppose plan

Still unconvinced are two other important elements of the New York school system — the teachers and the local school boards. Oddly, each group opposes the plan for opposite reasons.

The Confederation of Local School Boards charges that the plan "does not go far enough" in delegating powers to the local boards.

The United Federation of Teachers, on the other hand, contends the plan goes too far in granting the local boards authority over teachers. The union threatens to strike unless the plan is modified to better protect teachers' rights.

William F. Haddad, a new board appointee who has taken a lead in decentralization, is unperturbed over the opposition the plan has stirred.

"I think there is an unusual degree of harmony, despite the public statements," he said. "There is common ground here, if only the groups will cool things and find it. Our differences are mostly semantic, not substance."

Great potential seen

Mr. Haddad said the opposition was to be expected.

"Decentralization has great potential to make things better for a lot of people. But any change that affects so many people never comes easy."

The school board's plan was to be put to a public hearing Aug. 28. Mr. Haddad speculated that "maybe 20 percent" of it might be "clarified" at that time.

He remains hopeful that the plan can be made final at tht board's meeting Sept. 4, then (after approval by the state regents) put into effect by Sept. 15.

As proposed by the board, the plan grants local school boards the power to:

- Pick their own superintendent.
- Hire, discipline, and dismiss teachers, within the limits of city and state standards and procedures.
- Modify curricula.
- Prepare budget requests and manage funds which the city allocates them.

At present, the local school boards are largely advisory.

Time restriction noted

"These new powers are important ones," explained Dr. Nathan Brown, executive deputy superintendent of schools. "The only restriction is time. By the time decentralization was authorized, the coming school year already had been organized. Texts had been ordered. Teachers had been hired."

Thus scholchildren who stream back into classrooms starting Sept. 9 will notice few, if any, changes. But less-visible changes will be there, nonetheless.

The teachers who greet the returning classes are to be evaluated and rated by their local school board, no longer by the central board. The decision whether or not to grant tenure to probationary teachers also will shift to the local board.

And some local boards already have begun discussing whether they want to retain their superintendents or replace them.

Other changes will come later, when the one-year program is to be succeeded by a comprehensive, long-range decentralization plan. The regents have ordered the city board to submit such a plan by Dec. 15.

Some boundaries affected

The long-range plan will provide for election of the local boards and redrawing of some district boundaries. Presently, local board members are appointed by the central board from local recommendations.

"Eventually," Mr. Haddad said, "we envision 33 separate school districts."

The central school board then would be reducted to running the specialized schools and keeping overall supervision of the whole decentralized system.

"Right now we're for maximum decentralization immediately, limited only by what the law allows," Mr. Haddad said. "Later we hope to change the law so we can do all we want."

Police image promoted

By the Associated Press

Baltimore

An advertising campaign will be launched in Baltimore to improve the image of the police officer as a friend of the public.

The campaign, announced by a task force of the mayor's advisory commission on crime, will include radio, television and newspaper advertisements, billboards, and posters on buses and taxicabs.

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The importance of dumplings

By Risa Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Continental kitchen

In Czechoslovakia it is the dumpling (Knedliky).

Dumplings are served with all kinds of meat dishes, but they are practically obligatory with roast pork, smoked pork, with sauerkraut, and cabbage.

In Viennese pastry it takes all our pride and skill to use as little flour as possible to hold ingredients together, whereas the Czech dumpling consists of flour mostly and bread cubes. And instead of forming the dough into small balls, one makes one or two large rolls and slices these after they are cooked.

Czech food is heavy, starchy, and rather rich. On festive days, or for guests, stuffed roast goose with red cabbage and dumplings is a favorite dish!

Czech dumplings

5 Viennese rolls or one half loaf of white bread, 1-2 days old.
½ cup butter or bacon fat
2 eggs
1½-2 cups milk (or half milk, half water)
1 pound flour sifted together with
1 teaspoon salt and
1 teaspoon baking powder
Chopped parsley (optional)

Cut rolls or bread into small cubes, heat butter or fat and fry cubes till they are crisp. Put aside.

Beat eggs and milk (or milk and water), add the flour, salt and baking powder mixture. Beat vigorously with a wooden spoon till very smooth and dough loosens from the spoon. Mix in the fried cubes, sprinkle in the parsley (optional). Blend well till all cubes are covered with dough. Let rest for 15-20 minutes.

With dampened hands form two large rolls, about three inches in diameter and slide them into a very large saucepan with briskly boiling salted water. Be sure the water is boiling vigorously when you put the rolls in, otherwise they will stick to the bottom of the pan. Bring to boil again, then lower heat, cover, and let simmer for about 15 minutes. Turn the rolls over and continue to cook for 15 more minutes. Test readiness with cake tester. Stick tester into the middle of a roll; no dough should cling to the tester when you pull it out. With two slotted spoons lift the rolls out, cut them into one-inch thick slices and serve with some melted butter dribbled over them.

Red cabbage

One head of medium sized cabbage, about 2-2½ pounds
¼ cup butter or fat
One small onion, chopped
Salt and ground pepper to taste
2 tablespoons sugar
¼-½ cup cider vinegar
1 green apple peeled and thinly sliced
1 small potato, peeled and grated

Cut the washed cabbage into quarters and shred. Fry the chopped onions in the melted butter or fat till light brown, add sugar and cook till sugar and onions are well browned, stirring constantly. Add vinegar, cook till all sugar is melted. Add salt and pepper, the shredded cabbage, the peeled and thinly sliced apple and the peeled and grated potato.

Bring to boil, cover and cook on low heat, stir a few times while cooking. Taste for doneness; do not overcook. It probably is ready in 30 minutes. Before serving taste and correct seasoning. Red cabbage should have a pleasant, sweet-sour taste.

Rice pudding with apricot meringue

1 cup water
3 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup rice
½ cup sugar
1 tablespoon grated lemon rind or/and
½ cup grated semi-sweet chocolate
2 tablespoons butter

Butter a large oven-proof baking dish and put aside.

Cook rice very gently in the mixture of water, milk, and salt. When rice is very well cooked, soft and creamy, add the other ingredients. Blend and keep warm while you prepare the meringue.

Meringue

3 egg whites
3 tablespoons sugar
½-1 cup apricot preserve.

Beat egg whites till stiff, add sugar gradually, beating all the time; add apricot preserve slowly and continue beating till mixture forms peaks.

Pour the rice mixture into the baking dish, pile the meringue on top and bake at 300 degrees F. till top is slightly browned. Sprinkle with vanilla sugar and serve hot.

On the subject of Czech food one must mention the Prager ham and the Karlsbader Oblaten, which are sold in specialty stores everywhere. We cannot give the recipes for those; they are kept secret by the manufacturers.

WOMEN TODAY

Scouts blaze nationwide system of hiking trails

By Donna M. Rogers
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rowley, Mass.

Two teen-age girls, dressed in Bermuda shorts and shirts, cleared rocks and overgrowth from a three-foot-wide trail.

A few yards along the trail another girl cut away earth from the side of a hill and then packed it down firmly to prevent the trail from washing out. A fourth trimmed overhanging branches so hikers won't have to dodge them.

These Senior Girl Scouts were learning the art of trailmaking. They came to a 200-acre primitive campsite in Rowley, Mass., to participate in an All-States Encampment project, sponsored by the national organization of Girl Scouts of America. The project was designed to teach the Scouts the essentials of establishing and maintaining a system of nature trails.

The 128 girls were selected from Senior Scout troops throughout the United States. They were divided into geographically mixed groups of eight.

During their 17-day stay at the Rowley camp, the Scouts constructed a one-mile nature trail, the route for which was roughly mapped out for them by a conservationist from the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

Their host, the Hawthorne Girl Scout Council, governs the Scout troops in the eastern counties of Massachusetts. Mrs. Barbara Wells, a member of the Council from West Newbury, said the council purchased the Rowley site from cooky sales profits. It will be developed into a year-round activity center.

The Scouts, all high school juniors or seniors, prepared for the camp by learning basic camping and outdoor skills.

At the Rowley camp, the Senior Scouts were assisted by YMCA boys from the New England area who came in four groups at a time and stayed for three-day periods to help with heavy work, such as hauling rocks to provide a passage way for the trail across a stream.

An 18-woman staff supervised the Scouts' work, but the details of trail construction and maintenance were left to the girls to figure out.

How did they know what to do?

"Mostly we just use common sense," said Sue Mullis from Glen Rock, N.J., "but sometimes, when we're not sure what to do, we ask the staff trail consultant or the Audubon Society conservationist who visits the site occasionally."

Although many of the trails the girls will establish in their communities will be located on privately owned Girl Scout property, some will be open to the public.

The All-States Encampment project, according to Mrs. Wells, is in response to President Johnson's call for a nationwide system of trails so more people can enjoy the out-of-doors.

Refreshing idea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here's a refreshing salad idea for luncheons or light suppers. Toss one quart of chopped lettuce greens and about 3 cups of melon cut into bite-size cubes or balls. Combine one cup sour cream and ¼ cup (about 1¼ ounces, crumbled) blue cheese. Then toss lightly with melon and lettuce. To serve, lift the salad onto chilled plates.

Old idea's good as new

By Katharine Shepard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This morning I made applesauce pancakes for breakfast — with green applesauce freshly made from the tree in our yard. It's an old idea but new to us. I wonder if it might be new to you, too.

Applesauce pancakes

2 cups biscuit mix
1 cup milk
1 cup applesauce
2 eggs

Blend all ingredients until smooth. Makes about 18 pancakes.

For later in the season when the apples are redder, here are two recipes for apple salads:

Apple tuna toss

1 medium head of lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
2 cups diced, unpeeled apple
⅓ cup mandarin orange sections, drained
1 6½- or 7-ounce can tuna, drained and broken into large chunks
⅓ cup coarsely chopped pecans or walnuts
½ cup mayonnaise
2 teaspoons lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna, and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes four to six servings.

Serve with croissants, a glass of chilled pineapple grapefruit juice as an appetizer.

The following is a recipe which has been in our family for 30 years. It is a beautiful salad to serve with a meal in the fall, because of the contrasting red skin of the apple with its luscious white meat.

Apple ring salad

5 or 6 red apples
3 or 4 3-ounce packages of cream cheese
½ cup chopped dates
¼ cup chopped nuts
Lemon juice

Wash and core apples. Cut across in half-inch slices. Brush with lemon juice. Mash cream cheese and beat until smooth; add dates, nuts, and a dash of lemon juice; mix well.

Place apple rings on waxed paper and fill with cream cheese mixture, spreading it smoothly with a knife or spatula; cover with another piece of waxed paper. Chill until ready to serve; arrange an oblong platter with watercress and serve with tart French dressing. Makes eight servings.

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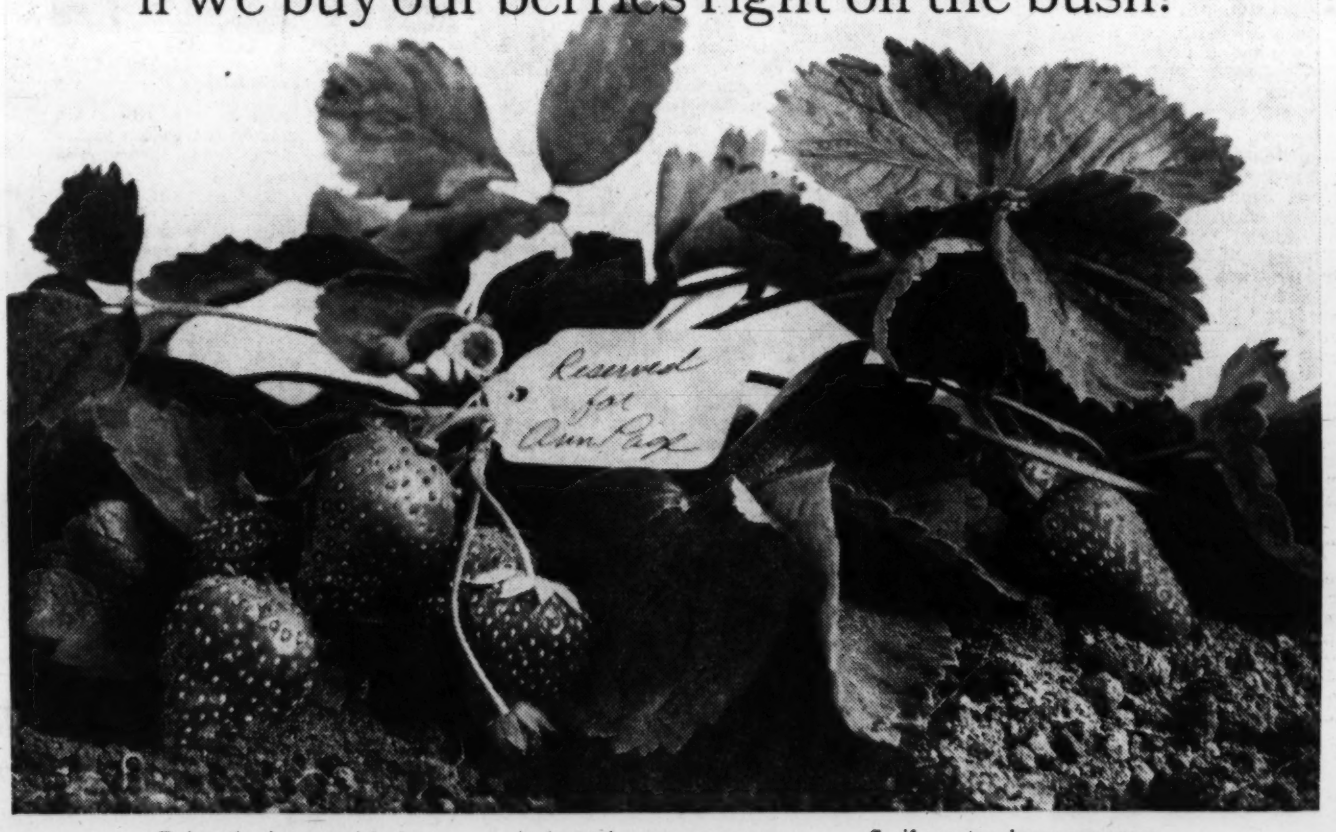

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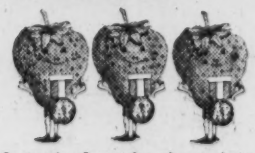

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CATV breakthrough watched

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After years of knob twisting, hapless Manhattanites will soon be able to banish blips, shadows, and ghosts from their TV screens.

Coming to their rescue are three cable-TV companies, which are beginning to snake their electronic pipelines under the island's congested streets and sidewalks.

For about $5 a month, subscribers are offered not only relief from eye-jarring interference on normal viewing channels, but a crack at a variety of original "public affairs" programs.

Wall Street is eyeing the advent of cable-TV in Gotham, as well as other major cities such as Philadelphia and Denver, like a kid glued to Captain Kangaroo.

It sees big money ahead as the burgeoning CATV industry leaves its rural trappings and rolls into big-city broadcast transmission.

Regulation a factor

Whether CATV can reach such a broad audience depends in large part on the trend of future regulation, as well as consumer demand.

A major question is how far regulatory authorities, principally the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), will go in letting CATV operators originate their own programs and possibly compete with TV stations.

Only about 10 percent of the nation's 2,000 cable-TV systems presently provide local-origination programs of such community events as town-council meetings and sports activities.

The rest limit their role to the original CATV concept — an antenna reception service.

But wide-eyed CATV operators foresee their coaxial cables as potential carriers of 30-40 channels of entertainment, armchair-shopping services, home-protection services, and news.

Such visions of CATV's future are dazzling Wall Street. Stocks of the two biggest CATV operators, H&B American and Teleprompter, more than doubled this year.

Between them, the two front-runners soon will have about 85 systems serving over 450,000 subscribers nationwide. In what is still a fragmented industry, many CATV operators own only one or two systems and service a few thousand subscribers.

Corporate thrusts

As elsewhere, however, the trend is toward bigness.

Leaders in communications, such as CBS and RCA, are getting their feet wet in CATV, but have fallen short of making a major push.

An exception is Cox Broadcasting, which is spinning off its CATV operations into a new subsidiary and offering shares to the public.

Its 16 CATV systems last year yielded $4.4 million in revenues, making Cox the third-largest operator.

As competition gets keener, however, large, capital-rich companies are beating out the small independents in winning new franchises.

Among the conglomerates, Avco, Gulf & Western, and National General have each picked up a handful of CATV franchises.

Aerial 'attack'

One way subscription television can make its way into homes is by air. Here a technician starts up to make an adjustment to antenna at Elmira, N.Y., where 18,000 subscribers are served.

They look upon cable-TV as a logical extension of corporate thrusts into leisure-time activities.

Attracting newcomers is the prospect of lush profits. While the initial capital costs of setting up a CATV distribution system are high—especially in urban areas—revenues generally climb rapidly and don't fluctuate much.

Commercials banned

Clouding the profit outlook, however, are some unknowns regarding federal regulatory policies.

In June the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the FCC's control of the cable-TV field. In the past, FCC restraints—particularly a rule against CATV pickup of "imported" signals into any one of 100 top cities—have galled the industry. The prohibition is designed to safeguard existing TV stations and their advertising income.

On the other hand, the industry is hopeful the FCC's supervision will be less tough in the future. This would speed CATV installations in 1,400 towns and cities where franchise applications are pending.

Recently, the agency shifted toward a more lenient stance with regard to local-origination programs. This is largely where future growth lies, industry observers believe.

So far, however, the FCC has nixed commercials—a potentially huge revenue source.

Another favorable decision imposed a rein on phone-company involvement in CATV. This puts the phone companies on a fairer competitive footing, CATV operators say.

By Steve Oroz Associates

Underground TV

Cable television gets to subscribers via conduits under streets. Here a worker makes a connection in New York City, a new area of CATV development.

Merger bid 'shocks' British electronics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recent bid of £263 million ($631 million) by Plessey Company, Ltd. (electronics and telecommunications) for English Electric Co., Ltd. (electrical and electronics equipment) has sent a second shock wave through the British electrical engineering and electronics industry.

It follows the jolt at the end of 1967 when General Electric Co., Ltd. (GEC)—no relation to the American GE—took over its biggest competitor, Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd. (AEI).

The new bid could lead to a new group with sales of more than £550 million straddled across British industry from diesel engines to microcircuitry. In total sales it would be slightly bigger than the GEC-AEI combine but still significantly smaller than its three big American competitors—General Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, and International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Counter offers seen

The struggle for control may be a long one in which the government (especially through the Industrial Reorganization Corporation, which exists to encourage economically and technically sound mergers) may yet play a big role—although the IRC did not instigate the bid.

A counterbid by English Electric, which is three times the size of Plessey in sales and total capital, may already have been considered.

Furthermore, Monday's meeting of General Electric's directors has led to speculation that GEC might make an offer for English Electric. It is pointed out that English Electric has more in common with GEC than with Plessey.

One thing is certain, this struggle will not leave the British electronic industry as it finds it. Whoever wins, the structure of the industry is in for a change.

Trend foreseen

The initiative has come from Plessey, to date notable as a maker of components for electronic equipment especially at the sophisticated end of the business. The firm is a world leader in microcircuitry and well placed therefore to see that the days of the component manufacturer are limited. It must increasingly find new outlets for its products and join its customers in solving complicated technical projects.

This means vertical integration in a world of giant groups all capable of continuing technical expansion through vertically integrated management structures. In the world league the first seven places among electrical and electronics groups are taken by non-British companies.

Plessey, fresh from putting its own house in order (helped by American management consultants) must have felt the time had come to move.

Overlap debated

Plessey's sales are heavily weighted toward telecommunications, components, and electronics. English Electric's sales are weighted toward electronics, computers, automation, electrical products, power-generating equipment, and diesel engines.

Plessey has asserted that about £150 million of English Electric's sales of £140 million are in communications and automation, while more than 80 percent of Plessey's £170 million is in a related field. This is the case for rationalizing overlapping interests.

English Electric, which has big interests outside these fields, has not been impressed with this overlap argument, suggesting that the meaning of words has been stretched as far as possible to maximize the overlap.

Plessey countered this objection in advance by claiming both sides of the argument, saying in effect that English Electric's other interests would give Plessey valuable advantages of diversification.

Arguments mustered

The first reaction of informed observers was that the merger made sense in radar, telecommunications, defense work, and microcircuitry but that Plessey might be overdiversified with English Electric's other big interests.

The obvious concern is that Plessey might do some indiscriminate hatchet work on the unwanted products immediately after having had to cope with internal Plessey management problems.

The Plessey case for a merger is likely to rest mainly on what it calls "industrial logic," a vague phrase which means approximately that Plessey must expand fast to survive. It will hint at the higher quality of its management, which will be difficult to prove, and there will bt a torrent of statistics to prove the case from both sides.

If Plessey wins, the industry will have to take account of a new and powerful combine. If English Electric wins it must surely hasten its own rationalization program, which has been somewhat unhurried to date. Either way, further rationalization is coming to British electrical engineering and electronics.

BUSINESS

U.S. reverses trade deficit

Business roundup

Washington

United States exports topped imports by $139 million in July, the Commerce Department reported, reversing the deficit division that had been recorded in foreign trade the month before.

While there was an increase in exports, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the accompanying decline in imports was equally good news to government economists worried by the rising level of U.S. purchases from other countries.

Adjusted July exports and import figures were given as $2.803 billion and $2.664 billion, respectively.

For the first seven months of the year, the Commerce Department said, exports have been running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $32.9 billion, and thus should more than match imports running at an adjusted annual rate of $32.1 billion.

SEC charges denied

Washington

The nation's largest securities firm has denied wrongdoing and said it would "defend our position vigorously" at Securities and Exchange Commission hearings on charges of fradulent dealings in 1966.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., was charged by SEC investigators with having passed information to some customers which it withheld from others, with regard to a lower earnings forecast by Douglas Aircraft Company.

Charges were brought against 14 Merrill Lynch officers and salesmen as well as against 14 institutional investors, including two major mutual funds, alleged to have profited by the inside information.

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Costs rise again

By the Associated Press

Washington

Living costs rose one-half of 1 percent in July, matching the June jump and recording the sharpest two-month increase in 11 years, the Labor Department reports.

A steep climb in home-mortgage-interest rates and medical-care charges accounted for much of the rise. Food prices also rose, but less than usual for July.

The July consumer-price index at 121.5 was 4.3 percent higher than a year ago. The index means that it now costs $12.15 to buy the package of typical family needs which cost $10 in the base period, 1957 to 1959.

Fastback Cobra

A standard 428-cubic-inch V-8 engine powers the Cobra, Ford's new performance-oriented addition to the Fairlane line. The 428 Cobra Jet Ram-Air engine is also available.

Previewing the '69's

Ford gears for '69 with many changes

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Dearborn, Mich.

Ford Motor Company double-times toward '69 with major changes in its Ford and Mustang lines, a trunkful of new models and engines, and even a new advertising slogan.

"Ford's new look is 'in,' " declares John Naughton, general manager of the Ford division.

With 21 models on the line, the big Ford has a 121-inch wheelbase, up two inches from 1968; the tread is wider; and hardtops and convertibles are about an inch lower.

The big brother of the division also features a new instrument panel, energy-absorbing frame, and new engine options. Performance is the name of the game. Therefore, a '68 T-bird engine, the "429," is optional with two- and four-barrel carburetors, developing 320 and 360 h.p. respectively.

Further gain sighted

Profile of the '69 Ford, with its long hood and short deck, is smoothly sculptured, while the new rear end adds a stylish, youthful look to the car line.

Ford wagons have increased cargo space by five additional feet.

In the Fairlane intermediate line, Ford says you can get economy, high performance, or luxury. Take your pick.

Sales of the 1968 Fairlane were up more than 90 percent over 1967. Now, with addition of the high-performance Cobra to the line, plus new engines and styling, Ford sees a further big gain for '69.

With 16 models, the Fairlane lineup includes Fairlane, Fairlane 500, Cobra, Torino, and Torino GT.

The Cobra, available in hardtop and SportsRoof models, has youthful lines, extra-handling characteristics, and a performance-oriented 428-cubic-inch engine as standard. In addition, two other engines, a 250-ci "6" and a 351-ci V-8, also are all new for '69.

Mustang, that incredible success story which began in 1964, is nearly four inches longer, is lower and wider, and adds two new models to the three veterans. Wheelbase stays the same—108 inches.

Wind noise cut

Mach I, a fastback design SportsRoof performance model, has an optional 335-h.p., 428-ci Cobra Jet Ram-Air engine. The Grandé is a luxury version of the Mustang with custom car touches inside and out.

Because of its new dimensions, Mustang contains more hip, shoulder, and rear leg room, as well as more room to enter the rear-seat passenger compartment.

Vent windows are gone. New weather stripping, according to Ford, cuts down wind noise.

Falcon, Ford's economy car, has seven models and three engines. "The car has graduated from its original 1960 classification as a compact," declares Mr. Naughton—meaning that Falcon no longer is small-import-car size. In fact, he says, a full-width grille gives a big-car look.

Thunderbird, the division's personal luxury car, aims at even more luxury in '69.

"The two-door Thunderbird is built lower in 1969, with new options, including an electrically powered sunroof and an electrically heated back window," notes Mr. Naughton.

Other major features include a new grille and tail lamps. On two-door Landau models, the rear quarter windows have been eliminated; wider roof pillars give a more formal appearance.

Standard T-bird engine is the "429," producing 360 h.p. with a four-barrell carburetor. Premium fuel, naturally. Automatic transmission is standard, also.

Wheelbase on the two-door hardtop and Landau is 115 inches; on the four-door Landau it is 117 inches.

All Fords go on sale in dealer showrooms Sept. 27.

Talent raid charged

By the Associated Press

Phoenix, Ariz.

Motorola, Inc. has charged in a court suit that Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corporation used a multimillion dollar loan, big stock-option plans, huge salaries, and a free house to lure away some of its top talent.

Motorola said in the United States District Court suit filed Aug. 27 that Fairchild raided its semiconductor - products division, taking, among others, Dr. C. Lester Hogan, division general manager, an executive vice-president, and director.

To get Dr. Hogan, Motorola said Fairchild offered to:

- Boost the $90,000 salary he was getting at Motorola to $120,000.
- Make immediate payment of $250,000 or stock options in that amount.
- Give Dr. Hogan option to 90,000 shares of Fairchild stock.
- Loan Dr. Hogan $5.4 million at no interest for 10 years with which to exercise the 90,000-share stock option.
- Move the firm's headquarters from Syosset, N.Y., to Mountain View, Calif., at Dr. Hogan's request.
- Build and give free to Dr. Hogan a new home.

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Protest mounts in Mexico

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Mexican students are pressing their case against their government with a ferver unknown in recent Mexican history.

For the second time in two weeks, the students have taken to the street in a mammoth show of force to protest against police and Army brutality and other grievances.

This latest demonstration, coming Tuesday afternoon and evening, took the students down through the Zócalo, the famed central plaza at the seat of government here.

It was a challenge of major proportions to the government, the Zócalo being used almost always for pro government activities.

The students' presence in the Zócalo was clearly symbolic of their determined antigovernment views and their lack of respect for the office of president.

Determination cited

Of equal evidence of their views were the banners and placards they carried and the slogans they chanted. Almost all had an antigovernment tone to them. Some went so far as to call for the resignation of President Díaz Ordaz.

In the eyes of some observers here, the fact that the students could launch so massive a demonstration as Tuesday's was evidence of their growing boldness and determination. The march itself was the largest antigovernment demonstration in at least 40 years. Estimates of the number taking part ranged from 150,000 to 200,000 or more.

It took the marchers 2 hours and 15 minutes to pass each key point on their route. Covering nearly four miles, the route of the march went along Mexico's City's Paseo de la Reforma from Chapultapec Park on the western reaches of the city to the Zócalo in the center of town.

Traffic snarled

It took place at rush hour, just as a similar but smaller demonstration two weeks ago did, and snarled traffic for hours here.

The students were joined by numerous other groups as they marched—including a large contingent of mothers of students, numbering into the thousands. In addition, some of Mexico City's taxi drivers and a variety of labor elements participated.

It was evident that the student cause would attract additional thousands of Mexico City residents.

This in itself was a major development, and one noted by many observers here as proof of the staying power of the students and the attractiveness of their cause to many in Mexico.

Vigil undertaken

It was also evident that the student protest is not only growing but threatens the government stability of this nation from a variety of new fronts.

Tuesday's demonstration was largely without incident—until the end. The students, upon arriving at the Zócalo, sat down and listened quietly to a number of speeches against the government.

Then, as the demonstration broke up, perhaps as many as 5,000 students remained in the Zócalo, beginning a long vigil until this coming Sunday when President Díaz Ordaz gives his annual state-of-the-union message to the Mexican people.

Just out of sight were thousands of well-armed Mexican police and soldiers. They were not used nor were they needed, but they had been placed there just in case.

Shortly after one o'clock in the morning the police and soldiers moved on the remaining students, pushing them out of the Zócalo and back along the route they had used earlier in the day.

Spearheading the Army-police movement were several Army tanks and the famed Granaderos, as the city's riot police are called. The Granaderos wore protective headgear and carried shields and drawn sabers.

Return predicted

There was nothing the students could do but leave the Zócalo in the face of such a massive display of military and police might. As they departed they shouted, "Mexico, Mexico, Mexico," and then changed the chant to "Mexico, Liberty, Mexico, Liberty."

Most observers here feel that the student protest is far from over, particularly in light of their removal from the Zócalo and action based on Article 90 of the Mexican Constitution which limits demonstrations in the plaza. There seemed little doubt that the students would be back another day.

There are many observers here who see the student movement as one leading to major changes in the government and in Mexican life. Its mounting fury has not been spent. And, quite to the contrary, it seems to be growing.

Overtones noted

Observers here are saying also that the size of Tuesday's demonstration is evidence that the students not only have staying power, but are able to win support in increasing numbers from a variety of sectors of Mexican society.

For the most part, the demonstrations to date have not had much of an anti-American slant, nor is there much evidence that the Communists, who are a small but vocal party here, have played much of a role to date.

But some observers note that Tuesday there were more anti-American signs and chants than there had been in previous demonstrations.

One of the chants attacking President Días Ordaz called him the "son of Johnson," a reference to the close personal relations existing between the two Presidents in the last three years.

As the students passed the American Embassy on their march down Paseo de la Reforma, they moved to the opposite side of the big street and paid no attention to the well-guarded building which sported a variety of Mexican armored trucks and tanks both in front and along the side of the building.

16-20 occupying divisions

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Latest estimates of the Warsaw Pact occupation forces in Czechoslovakia put them at not fewer than 16 divisions, and probably 20 or even more. The bulk of these divisions are Soviet.

In Prague alone, before the Moscow agreement was reached, there were two Soviet tank divisions, a motorized division, and elements of a parachute division, plus some Bulgarian and Polish units. Some of the Soviet troops were withdrawn from the center of Prague after the agreement was announced.

NATO military observers described the equipment — including T-62 tanks which had not been seen before—as of top quality. They said all weapons were equipped with infrared devices for night firing.

So complete was the surprise of the Soviet invasion that the first group of paratroops flew in on a scheduled flight of the Soviet Aeroflot airline. The airliner arrived on time late the evening of Aug. 20 but disgorged troops in full battle kit instead of tourists and ordinary passengers.

Seaway tieup losses listed in thousands

By the Associated Press

Chicago

Great Lakes ports are counting losses of thousands of dollars a day in the St. Lawrence Seaway tieup.

Francis D. Flori, trade-development manager of the Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority, said a long strike of seaway workers could be a disaster for the port of Buffalo, N.Y., which has just started to show a profit.

About 1,250 Canadian workers are in the third week of a strike against Canada's St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. The authority and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport, and General Workers have failed to agree on the union's wage demands.

More than 70 foreign vessels, among others, have been trapped in inland waters.

An Associated Press survey shows the effects have been felt as far as the docks on the edge of the Midwest's prairies. They take the form of lost revenues, lost wages, and fear that shippers in the interior may switch to rail and truck to haul cargoes to and from Montreal or ports on the ocean.

The deepened seaway, between Lake Ontario and Montreal, was opened officially in 1959. Freight volume has been growing.

"We depend on foreign flags to keep alive," Mr. Flori said, "and this strike may discourage them from coming into the lakes (Great Lakes) at all."

About 125 longshoremen have been affected in Buffalo.

Czech shadow looms over A-control talks

By Carlyle Morgan
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

The Soviet-Czech compromise lessens but does not end the East European crisis. No date has been set for the departure of Soviet troops, so the crisis could flare up again.

This is the judgment of most diplomatic opinion here in Geneva, a major political crossroads of the world.

It is an important judgment, made in one of the world's most "sensitive" centers for political information. Geneva is also the home base for nuclear-arms-control talks, on whose success the future security of most of mankind hinges.

As news of the "Moscow compromise" reached Geneva representatives of 17 nations were just concluding the summer session of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Committee. (France is absent, being at present more interested in its own H-bomb experiments in the Pacific than in international efforts to check the nuclear menace).

Observers sent

In addition to the 17 nations, another 70 to 80 nations have sent diplomats and experts here to the "conference of nonnuclear weapons states" opening Aug. 29.

The efforts of all these nations at Geneva for security against nuclear war are affected by conditions emerging from the Soviet-Czech agreements. These efforts depend heavily on the so-called East-West détente which began with the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

So far as disarmament efforts are concerned, the détente appears to be surviving the Czech crisis.

Special signs of this are seen here in the arms-control talks.

Among other signs reported from elsewhere, these indications have an importance of their own.

Asked how "spectacular" the signs are, a conference diplomat said that they are "striking inasmuch as they appear at all so soon after the depth of the Czech crisis had been reached."

Move condemned

They appear, moreover, less than a week after the United States delegate here, George Bunn, strongly condemned the Soviet move in Czechoslovakia.

After the Czechs had spoken out here Aug. 22 against the move as "aggression," Mr. Bunn said he felt bound to add the United States voice to those of others who were condemning the Soviet action. He then read President Johnson's statement to the conference.

The signs of continuing détente in the disarmament field showed Aug. 27.

The United States and Soviet Union each approved a draft for the report that the disarmament committee will submit to the United Nations General Assembly after the close of work here.

To send such a report to New York is usual for the committee. But this session's draft report is unusual.

Progress detailed

It is also controversial. Much of it was prepared before the Czech crisis, and as it stands it represents a small advance instead of retreat for the idea of détente.

This is not apparent in the report itself. But it is a fact in the background and is appreciated by conference "insiders" here.

This session's proposed report is a highly detailed document. It specifies points of progress made. It gives credit to delegations which made noteworthy contributions to the committee's work. It treats the session "in depth," offering more information and interpretation than any previous report has done.

When it was submitted Aug. 27 to the disarmament committee India opposed it. The Indian delegate said it was "too detailed."

Brazil wholeheartedly supported India, while Burma gave the Indian argument partial support.

In the final meeting of the session Aug. 28 the whole conference approved the report after slight changes had been made.

Change questioned

But the controversy led to questions as to why a different style report now was being made. In the past the reports have simply listed the projects and added official documents from the delegations.

The answer was regarded as specially interesting in view of the present disturbed relations affecting the Soviet Union.

It was that heretofore there was too little certainty that the work here would go on very long. Conference leaders said that some delegations had not been sure that the Soviet Union was deeply enough interested to support its continuance.

But after the success with the nonproliferation treaty there was widespread feeling that the Soviet Union was sincere about efforts to control and reduce nuclear armaments. It therefore seemed useful to give the General Assembly more information and guidance than had gone forward in the past when Soviet attitudes were less certain.

It was stressed that this was a reference only to the question of disarmament and not meant to apply to other fields, as for example the political affairs of East Europe.

The Czech crisis has meanwhile slowed down progress in arms control in another way. Both Italy and Switzerland have postponed signing the nonproliferation treaty giving the Soviet action in Czechoslovakia as their reason.

Saigon to join Olympics

By Reuters

Saigon

The South Vietnamese Government has approved a token 12-person team to compete in the Mexico Olympics.

National Olympic committee spokesman Phan Nhu My said a small team was being sent "as a means of showing the national flag."

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CASH FOR DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD VISIT, MAIL or PHONE 523-9416 (Boston) DIAMOND CENTER, 333 Wash. St., Rm. 622

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
Notice to Contractors:
Sealed proposals for installation of Acoustical Tile Ceilings in various Buildings of the Continuous Treatment Group at the Metropolitan State Hospital, Waltham, Massachusetts, will be received at the office of the Department of Mental Health, Room 807, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, Massachusetts, until Thursday, September 19, 1968 at 2 o'clock P.M. daylight saving time, and then at said office publicly opened and read. Bids must be accompanied by cash or a certified check on, or a treasurer's or a cashier's check issued by a responsible bank or trust company, payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the amount of $2500.00. A performance bond in the full amount of the contract and a payment bond in the amount of 50% of the contract price will be required of the successful bidder. All bids for this project are subject to the provisions of General Laws, Chapter 149, as amended. Plans, specifications and other forms may be examined at and copies thereof obtained from The Department of Mental Health, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, upon the deposit of a certified check for $20.00 made payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Refund will be made to those returning the documents in satisfactory condition within 45 days after opening of general bids, otherwise the deposit shall become the property of the Commonwealth. Return prior to November 3, 1968. Attention is called to the minimum wage rates to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries. The right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals.
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
By: Milton Greenblatt, M.D.
Commissioner.

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	E	P	S		S	A	M		I	V	Y	
P	A	R	A		I	D	E		L	I	E	
E	V	I	L		L	E	A	F	L	E	T	
D	E	E	M		E	S	N	E				
		S	I	G	N		S	T	A	I	R	
O	R	T		O	U	R		E	R	S	E	
F	I	L	L		S	A	D		I	M	P	
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			F	O	A	M		A	T	O	M	
L	A	C	T	O	S	E		M	A	T	E	
A	I	R		K	E	N		E	T	O	N	
P	L	Y		S	A	T		D	E	E	D	

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(All Editions Friday)

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The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet growls hint long Czech struggle

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

A long and continuing struggle between repressive Soviet conservatism and the more liberal Czechoslovak concepts of socialism is expected now by most British experts.

The Soviets, it is said, expect their troops to be stationed permanently from now on along the Czechoslovakia-West German border.

Increasing numbers of Soviet secret police are likely to be active in Czechoslovakia.

Threats and warnings like those made in Wednesday's Pravda by Yuri Zhukov will probably thunder out of Moscow.

Mr. Zhukov declared that "shameless counterrevolutionaries" are behind the Czech resistance.

Only a decisive struggle against the rabid enemies, who stop at nothing in their efforts to carry through their plans, can guarantee the strengthening of socialist achievement in Czechoslovakia and peace and calm in the country," he averred.

Determination seen

And there is no doubt here that Moscow means action when it talks like this of "a decisive struggle" being about to start.

But the Czechs, London thinks, are more sophisticated than the Soviets in these matters; and while the Czechs will have to suffer press censorship, it is expected that they will still manage to keep their liberalism alive somehow and communicate it in one manner or another.

They are likely also to have to bear considerable economic hardship. The Soviets probably cannot provide them with the capital or the technical aid that they need to keep their economic growth going. And certainly the Soviets will not allow them Western aid at this point.

Also, a more conciliatory tone is expected to emerge in the comments and attitudes of Romania, and possibly of Yugoslavia. They are still Communist countries.

But London does not believe that either of those countries is in much danger.

One almost forgotten factor in the situation is the strain which the Soviet economy is feeling. Nuclear buildup, together with an expensive space program and a vast military budget, is stretching that economy to its limits.

Détente emphasized

For this reason alone, Moscow's overriding international interest is in a détente with the West.

However, Moscow will have some difficulty in fitting this interest in to its other main concern, which appears to be to stamp out independence and liberalism in all the countries of the Warsaw Pact.

Similarly the Soviets will have to consider quite seriously the dangers of taking too tough a line. For, as recent events show, although Soviet troops are on the frontier as Moscow wanted, repression behind that front could produce a serious weakness in the security system.

As for Britain itself the decision to withdraw its forces from bases "east of Suez" and to concentrate its power in Europe seems to be vindicated. And London expects to see now a gradual strengthening of the North Atlantic alliance as a whole. Even France, it is thought, shows signs of being more helpful in that alliance once again.

U.S. air-traffic control viewed as near collapse

By the Associated Press

Denver

The entire air-traffic-control system in the United States "is on the verge of collapse," Herman Meyer, the new executive director of the Professional Air Traffic Controller's Organization (PATCO), says.

Mr. Meyer, speaking for the 7,300-member group, said it is insisting the entire air-control procedural system be rewritten.

"While it is true a slowdown has resulted from the new safety procedures being employed by PATCO members, there likewise has not been a single mid-air collision," Mr. Meyer said during a news conference.

He said the only solution to the present air-traffic crisis would be for his organization to lobby in Congress next year for legislation to provide modern equipment, updated procedures, more airports, and more personnel.

Pornography probers study volume, effect

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, now almost a year old, reports it finally has the money to begin its probe of smut traffic in America.

The commission said that with the availability of funds last month it hired Dr. W. Cody Wilson, a former University of Texas professor, as its executive director.

And William B. Lockhart, the chairman, announced that the investigation would cover two aspects of pornography: the volume and nature of it and its effect on the public, particularly youth.

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NEW CANAAN (Continued)

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FAMILY FEATURES

Photos courtesy Boston University

Just so

Student at Tanglewood Institute, Susan Walp of Allentown, Pa., adjusts her canvas on her easel. She is one of 41 artists who polished their talent in the Berkshires of western Massachusetts this summer.

Separating goats from lambs

By Nellie Duncan

Our neighbor kept goats. We didn't, so he presented us with one. A mother had given birth to twins, then decided that only the healthy one was worth the trouble of raising and would have nothing to do with the weakling.

I put the pathetic little creature in a box near the kitchen stove and fed her with warm milk from a spoon until she was strong enough to climb out of the box. From then on she grew into a dainty, mischievous, lovable pet, so fastidious in her habits that she was little trouble. "Pixie" seemed the perfect name for her.

But as she grew in size, her natural propensity for jumping also grew. Each day she gained more, and when she kept on aiming for higher and higher heights to conquer, I decided it was time she had more space.

So one afternoon I carried her down to the pasture to see if the lambs would accept her. She looked so much like one of them that I wondered if they would know the difference.

As soon as I entered the meadow, the sheep and lambs which had been resting under the trees all came up and made a circle around us, studying us with expressionless faces.

I put Pixie down on the grass, but when I turned to leave, the sheep decided that since there was to be no more excitement, they would go back to their rest. Pixie stood still, puzzled, but not at all upset by their indifference. I left her there and hoped she would make her own adjustment. But when I got back to the gate, she was behind me.

Before going through, I stopped to look back and saw the lambs were just beginning to play their daily game of Follow the Leader.

Pixie gazed in amazement. Her ears pricked up. With a happy cry of "mia, mia," she left me and hurried back in jumping little hops to join the procession. Modesty was not one of her virtues: She did not join the end of the line, but made for the lead.

What followed was one of the maddest, merriest days in the lives of both the lambs' and Pixie's. She took that procession over every part of the pasture. Whenever she came to a rock or boulder, up she jumped and stood on the top looking down at the struggles of the lambs as they tried to reach her. Then with a taunting cry of sheer derision, she raced to the next rock, and the higher she jumped, the more fun she had watching the frustration of the lambs.

As time went on the lambs grew in size and lost the friskiness of their baby days. They became more and more staid and sedate. Not so Pixie. Life was made for enjoyment and she began to find her companions dull company. When the moon was full and shining brightly down on the dewy slopes of the meadow, Pixie felt it a pity to waste the night in sleep. She danced and jumped in great glee among the boulders in the grass, and none of the sheep's remonstrating calls, quivering plaintively through the stillness of the night, had any effect.

Quotation for today

Every failure teaches a man something if he will learn.
—CHARLES DICKENS

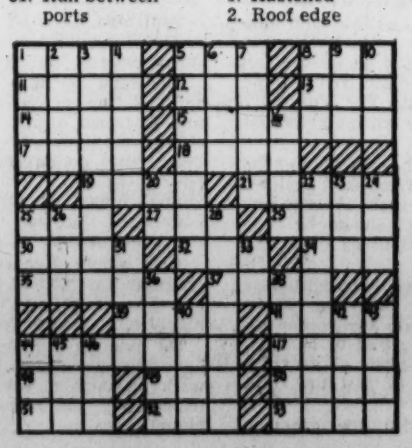
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Lizard genus
5. Surface to air missile
8. Climbing vine
11. Crude rubber
12. Cyprinoid fish
13. Recline
14. Pernicious
15. Handbill
17. Think
18. Thrall
19. Endorse
21. Step
25. Crumb
27. Pronoun
29. Gaelic
30. Occupy
32. Pathetic
34. Mischiefmaker
35. Lobby
37. Electrified particles
39. Froth
41. Scintilla
44. Milk sugar
47. Husband or wife
48. Melody
49. Insight
50. Eng. school
51. Run between ports
52. Posed for a portrait
53. Title to property

Down

1. Hastened
2. Roof edge
3. Sacerdotal
4. Ragout of game
5. Woodland deity
6. Refreshing drinks
7. Wherewithal
8. Midwest state
9. Compete
10. However
16. Garden party
20. Function
22. Awned
23. Doctrine
24. Twilled cloth
25. Wrong
26. Kind of coffee
28. Garb
31. Departed
33. Accomplish
36. Chess pieces
38. Christened
40. Totally confused
42. Sioux
43. Repair
44. Circuit
45. Awn
46. Weep



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Method mime

Meli Davis (back to the camera) puts her dance classes through instruction in mime. The dance is one of the many arts which students may study at Tanglewood's summer sessions.

More than music at Tanglewood

Silent solo

The Berkshire Music Center sessions in music are the most well-known instruction offered at Tanglewood each summer. Here a cellist practices.

By Craig Stinson

Lenox, Mass.

At Tanglewood, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's 210-acre estate overlooking Lake Maakeenas, there's more going on than meets the public ear. The weekend concerts, which make up the Berkshire Music Festival proper, and which keep Boston Symphony players solvent through the summer, are, in fact, only one aspect of the Tanglewood scene.

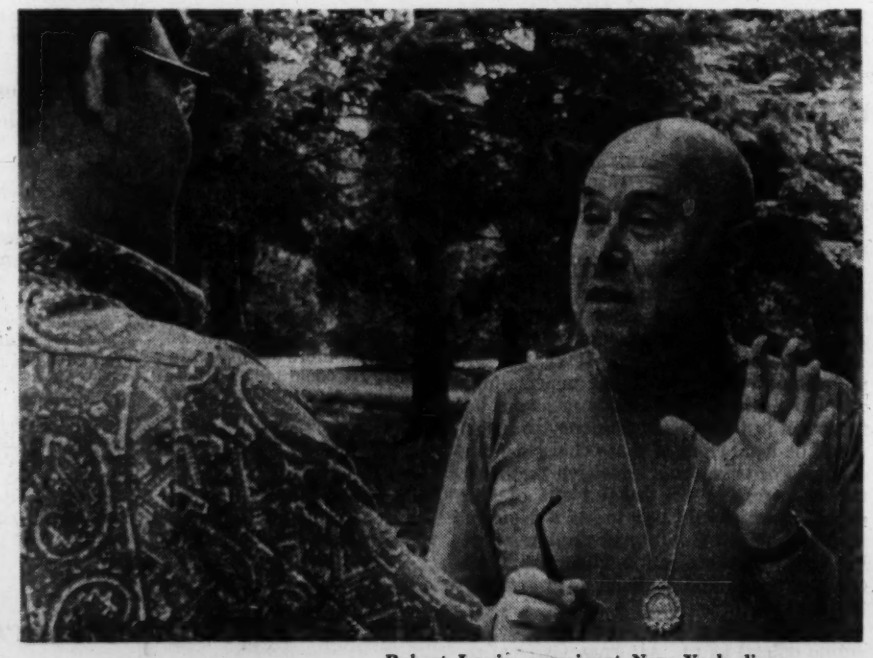
These grounds, where Emerson, Holmes, and Melville used to meet, and where Hawthorne wrote his "House of the Seven Gables," are still a center of artistic vitality. Only now the confrontations are more varied. In addition to the stimulus of nature, the young musician here can benefit from the tutelage of Ravi Shankar and Ali Akhbar Khan; and the young writer can study some of the less obvious aspects of playwriting in an institute directed by Robert Lewis.

There are now three separate educational programs in operation at Tanglewood. In addition to the Berkshire Music Center, which has a long and distinguished record of service to advanced music education, there are the more recently established institutes of Boston University and the New England Conservatory.

BU's program this summer has served some 215 students, ranging in age from 16 to 72 and representing 31 different states, plus Canada and Lebanon. Fifty-seven high-school students have been participating in a special program between their junior and senior years.

The course has included piano seminars, painting, dance, and the theater. The last of these has recently attracted the attention of the National Endowment for the Arts, which donated $17,000 for a program to train playwrights.

The Conservatory Institute offered a course in contemporary composition, directed by Herbert Alper, and a seminar in non-Western music. Subjects for the latter this summer have been jazz, Indian music, African music, theoretical studies, and advanced instrumental techniques; and the faculty has included such celebrities as Messrs. Shankar and Khan, for Indian music; Desmund Tay, for African; and Jerry Coker and David Baker, for jazz.



Playwright

Robert Lewis, prominent New York director and teacher, chats with a member of his play-writing symposium.

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of
The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: I have recently finished reading the book "Death at an Early Age" by Jonathan Kozol and was very disturbed to hear of the outright bigotry and decadence of the Boston public-school system. I am aware that you have been a part of studies researching this problem and I would like to know what progress has been made since 1965. Please be specific about physical changes as well as the moral changes which I hope have occurred.

Kathy M.
Culver City, Calif.

E. D. C.: On Aug. 12 (Western edition) we published an extensive article describing what the Boston School Department has done, and not done, in remedying conditions criticized by the Kerner commission on civil disorders. These conditions are in essence the same as the case made by Mr. Kozol in his book. The situation is too long to summarize adequately here, but the facts are that not nearly enough is being done. The school department has made efforts, but it has problems of financing, of other bureaucratic difficulties, and of community attitudes. The heart of Mr. Kozol's charges, after all, was his criticism of teacher attitudes. A teacher must be convinced that the children she works with and teaches are worthy and that their parents should be met with dignity and intelligence. Such attitudes cannot be achieved overnight. Physical changes include an extensive school building program which will not be adequately achieved for four more years.

A verse for today...

Judge not, that ye be not judged.
—MATT. 7:1

Armistice issue from Canada

Weekly stamp column

Two commemorative stamps, with related themes but of different denominative values, will be released by the Canada Post Office on Oct. 15, 1968, Postmaster General Eric Kierans has announced. The new stamps, issued in advance of Nov. 11 to allow a period for public awareness, respectively commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1918 Armistice and the 50th Anniversary of the year in which Lt. Col. John McCrae, author of "In Flanders Fields," died.

Designed and engraved by the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd., Ottawa, the slate-blue Armistice stamp is produced in the 15-cent denomination, suitable for overseas air transmission, as an acknowledgment of the international significance of the 1918 cessation of hostilities. It is vertical in format and has dimensions of 24 x 40mm. The principal design element is "The Defenders and the Breaking of the Sword," one of many sculptured groups which adorn the massive Canadian Vimy Memorial near Arras, France. This beautiful memorial, designed by the late W. S. Allward of Toronto, has classic twin shafts which dominate the countryside; 125 feet high on a base 200 feet square, it is a focal point on 250 acres deeded to Canada in perpetuity by France. The denominative "15" appears in the stamp's upper left corner; "1918-1968" appears at the upper right, and "Canada," centered at the base, is flanked to the left and right by "Postes" and "Postage."

A design executed by Prof. Imrie von Mosdossy, Agincourt, Ont., was selected for use on the four-color issue honoring Lt. Col. John McCrae. This stamp, horizontal in format, measures 40x24mm.; it provides, to the right, a portrait of McCrae in an army uniform of the early era. The portrait, in brown, surmounts "John McCrae" and "1872-1918" in two lines at the lower right. The denominative "5" appears at the lower left, and the words "Canada Postage Postes" are arranged in that order imprinted on the broad dark green frame which encloses the central design. To the left of McCrae's portrait, occupying about two-thirds of the stamp's width, is a scene of shattered trees, cross-marked graves, and red poppies over which, etched on the battle-weary sky, is a reproduction of the first two lines of "In Flanders Fields."

The version shown is the original in the author's own writing, now in the Public Archives of Canada; it was penned on May 3, 1915, in an artillery dugout during the second Battle of Ypres. In a subsequent manuscript presented by McCrae to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, the word "blow" has been changed to "grow"; there remains a question whether the change had been intentional. Printing methods used in this stamp are steel engraving for the black reproduction of McCrae's writing plus three-color lithography for the balance of the design.

Born at Guelph, Ont., in 1872, Lt. Col. John McCrae had a distinguished career as a doctor, poet, and soldier. His poignant "In Flanders Fields" is probably the most frequently quoted poem written by a Candian.

The Canadian Bank Note Company, Ltd., Ottawa, will print 17½ million of the 15-cent Armistice issue and 24 million of the 5-cent McCrae stamp. Customary first-day-cover service for both issues will be provided by the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, Ont.

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Thursday, August 29, 1968 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Vietnam: the tough issue

It might seem astounding that a single platform plank, the one setting forth Vietnam policy, could stir so much emotion and commotion at the Democratic convention.

But the Vietnam plank had early become a symbol. It represented the division between the controlling Democratic "establishment" and the restive partisans of the "new politics." And therefore, between the candidacy of Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and the prospects of Senators Eugene McCarthy, Edward Kennedy, and George McGovern. And it directly mobilized the hawks and doves in the Democratic Party — where more doves reside than is the case with the Republicans.

Realistically, if a Democratic president were elected, he would surely follow his own dictates about Vietnam peace. Battlefront events might make an immediate halt to bombing of the North wise, or unwise. Realistically, if a bomb halt were to become settled American policy, Hanoi might well decide to await the November elections before making further moves at the Paris peace talks.

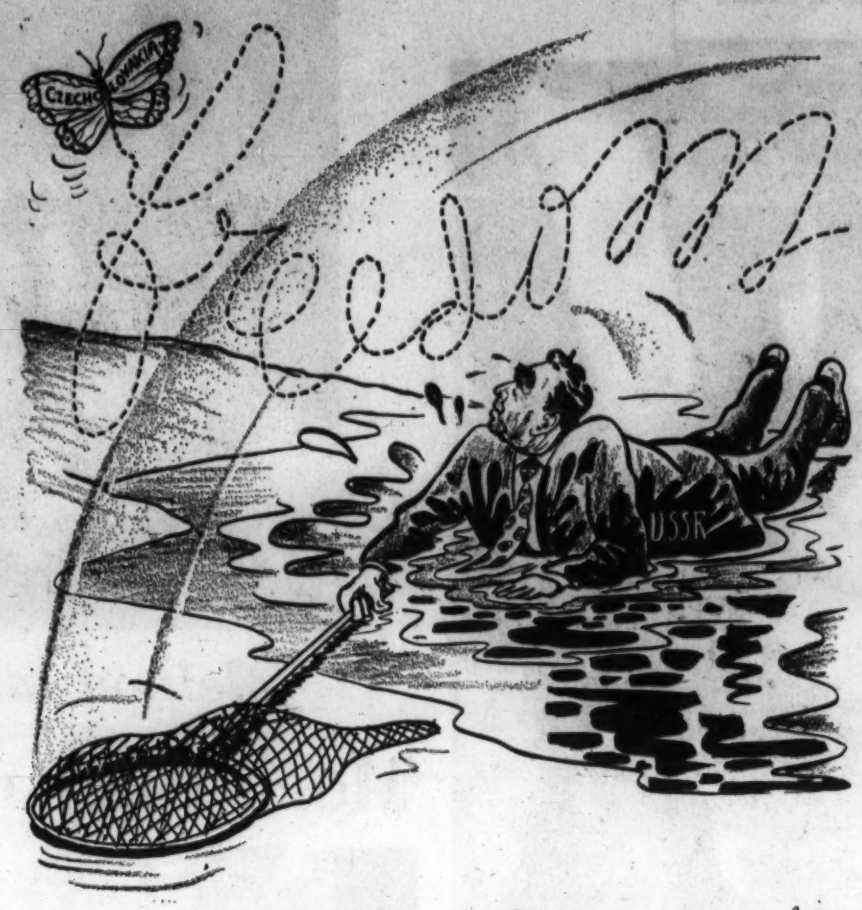
But here was a platform plank elevated into an issue of conscience. Should there be an immediate and unconditional bombing halt (as the doves wanted it); or a halt "when this action would not endanger the lives of our troops in the field" (as the hawks phrased it). Should Saigon be told to aim for a political reconciliation with the National Liberation Front, without much delay (dove view); or be encouraged to form a postwar regime open to all factions (hawk proposal)?

The Democratic platform is a broad-ranging document. Its surging array of proposals and concerns is testimony to what government (federal and local) is expected to do in these modern times. The very dynamism of its extended operations bespeaks the energy of America. Yet, somehow, the delegates at Chicago wanted to zero in on one central topic: Vietnam.

Whatever ought to be done to improve the overall American dream, the Democrats, in their platform, pledged to do it. They would tackle poverty, the city blight, pollution, racial unrest. Anyone with a will to learn could get an education, though without personal funds. The nation's welfare system would be overhauled and strengthened. The federal government would be the guaranteed employer of last resort.

Abroad, the United States would continue the search for a détente with Moscow, would strengthen NATO, would continue foreign aid, and so on and on.

All fine rhetoric, about the vast "unfinished business" that is America. But that tremendous irritant, Vietnam, got most of the attention.



Front for a front

Whatever the Communists or their agents do in Vietnam these days is manifestly connected with both the talks in Paris and the presidential election campaign in the United States. Hanoi has things impressively organized — even if it occasionally fails or misreads the signs. And so it is presumably no coincidence that there have come together in recent days both a brief resumption of the rocketing of Saigon — as well as stepped-up military activity elsewhere — and a resumption of political activity by one of the newest and most significant Communist-front organizations in the South, the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces (VANDPF).

The VANDPF is in fact a front for a front — for the National Liberation Front (NLF) which has had some non-Communist components all along but is now exposed as on a tight rein to Hanoi. Even Hanoi at last recognizes apparently that it is asking too much of the other side to accept the NLF as the sole legitimate spokesman for the South and to insist on the NLF's program as the only one acceptable for a resolution of the country's long agony. So the VANDPF has been set up in Viet Cong-held territory in South Vietnam, with possibly only one known Communist on its 10-man central committee. (That one, paradoxically, is a woman who may either have been a member in her youth of the French Communist Party or was once betrothed to a member of it.)

Hanoi's intention would seem to be to get the VANDPF recognized as the non-Communist component in an eventual coalition government in Saigon. And to achieve this, it has first to bring about an undermining of the legality of and confidence in the present government in South Vietnam — the Thieu-Huong tandem which the United States supports. In effect, then, the plan is first to substitute a VANDPF team for the Thieu-Huong team, to be immediately followed by the VANDPF's seeking a coalition with the NLF. To discredit these efforts, the Thieu-Huong tandem has recently pronounced capital sentences in abstentia on the 10 members of the VANDPF's central committee.

A good case can be made that this central committee — while playing Hanoi's game — is less pro-Communist than neutralist, anti-American and more at ease with French than any other outside culture. Among intellectual and some religious and business circles in Saigon, there are signs of a patchy growth of these trends — perhaps an incipient hedging of bets against an imagined American sell-out or walkout.

It would be naïve not to see the VANDPF for what it is. Yet at this stage in the game, could it not be short-sighted to make its non-Communist central committee members martyrs, albeit in absentia? Could not these people under certain circumstances be used against as much as by the Communists?

Crime, the criminal and the public

There can be no persuasive objection to current efforts to humanize and debrutalize law enforcement. When, for example, United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark states that methods other than shooting must be found to halt looting, he stands on strong moral and legal ground. Clearly, the national conscience is moving in this direction.

But what can be sometimes harmful is for any public official to attack old methods of law enforcement without having first worked out new and reasonably effective substitute measures. Not when the Federal Bureau of Investigation announces that in 1967 major crimes rose by a terrifying 16 percent over the previous year.

Leaving aside the question of looting during rioting (which is, in a way, a case unto itself, having arisen from the period's special racial tension), the urgentest need today is for wider, quicker, surer and more lasting law enforcement. The gravest possible danger for America can arise if more thought is given to what not to do to lawbreakers than is given to what needs to be done to them. We do not say that this is always the case. But we do say that, with every step to make law enforcement more humane, there must also be a step to make it more efficient.

For any step, however well intentioned, which makes it harder to prevent crime or convict a criminal must be offset by greater police and court efficiency if the public is to be protected. It cannot be underlined too often that the noncriminal element in the United States must not be forgotten in the present tendency to insist upon the legal right of those charged with crimes. For every court decision reaffirming or asserting the legal right of the criminal, we should like to see a decision strengthening the ability of the law-abiding to protect himself against the tidal wave of crime and violence overwashing the land.

We realize that it is easier for such a public official as the Attorney General to enunciate new policies on looters than it is to draft methods to stop these latter. But if the public is to remain willing to let him do the former, it will surely demand that he do the latter as well.

Happifying the traffic

How do the airlines expect to keep those millions of people happy that they carry every year? It's not all a matter of computers and décor and steaks cooked to order.

We can give the airlines a few pointers — besides the obvious one of speeding the baggage retrieval after landing.

For one thing, let practices be consistent — at least on the same airline. We've traveled on planes where the pilot comes on the intercom to speak a few encouraging words, point out areas of interest, several times. On some other plane, same airline, nary a word from the pilot, hardly a peep from the stewardesses!

For another thing, let's continue to have stewardesses who look like good wholesome gals, able to care for any problem or emergency. We like them pretty, but they don't necessarily have to be absolute platinum blondes, who might do well handling the stakes at Las Vegas.

The airlines have done plenty to spruce up service. We like those waiting lounges for passengers at the airplane gates. We like the girls who patrol the ticket counters, eliminating unnecessary standing in line. We do like those fast computers. Now if someone would just find a way to persuade the passenger who is having a ticket written for traveling from here to Timbuktu, with 20 intermediate stops, that he should have it written up in an off-peak hour.

And oh, yes, if there were just some way for a passenger to get from airline A to airline X at O'Hare Field, Chicago, without walking (what seems like) halfway to Milwaukee.

The Kennedy boomlet

Let's think

By Erwin D. Canham

Chicago

There are many reasons why 1968 is not Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's year. But there are also many evidences that the Kennedy political magic is still alive and potent.

In the first place, the administration political machine which supports Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey is just too powerful. In the old cynical phrase, there are too many postmasters. Too many jobs and other political perquisites depend upon the power of the White House. The last thing President Johnson wants is to be succeeded by a Kennedy.

In the second place, the murder of Robert Kennedy, and the prior candidacy of Sen. Eugene McCarthy, left little opportunity to organize a nomination campaign for Edward Kennedy. Senator Kennedy himself, most naturally, withdrew from public activity for many crucial weeks.

Organization lacking

In the third place, Senator Kennedy is not yet ready for the great challenge. He needs more restoration of spirit and more seasoning in office. He could be a far better candidate in 1972 than is possible in 1968.

The little group of Kennedy organizers at this convention has done a diligent and in some ways an exciting job. Their effect on the delegates, especially those from the South, is paradoxical. Perhaps they drove many Southerners back onto the Humphrey reservation, for there is little Kennedy support among the Southern regulars.

But during the Kennedy boomlet, the old magic was there. The atmosphere was there, but not the formidable organization. It is a far cry from the Michael DiSalles and Jesse Unruhs to the tight coterie which triumphantly managed the John F. Kennedy nomination in 1960.

When Edward Kennedy is ready for his presidential bid (and of course 1972 is a long way off and all kinds of things may change in the meantime) it will surely be organized with the familiar Kennedy skill and completeness.

Sizable minority

The abortive Ted Kennedy flurry was the last crest of the conglomerate wave in which Eugene McCarthy, Robert Kennedy, and George McGovern have played their parts.

This wave has had real effect. If—as at this writing I expect — some Kennedy friend or relation like Senator McGovern or Sargent Shriver is the vice-presidential nominee, it is rather probable that after the nomination Mr. Humphrey will move somewhat toward the minority position.

Personal rivalries for the presidential nomination are traditional in American political experience. It is not often that so clear and intense an issue as Vietnam policy divides a party. And it is almost unprecedented for a political convention to roll up a vote of such minority size repudiating the policies of its own President.

Political coalitions

If the Democratic Party is to make any progress toward unity and healing of divisions, it must go far toward appeasing the peace faction. American government is not based on the tyranny of majorities. It lives by the fragmentation of power and the development of compromise. Only the Supreme Court, with its single-vote decisions, carries the practice of majority power to an extreme.

Political parties are coalitions. They cannot achieve decisive majorities otherwise. If the Democrats expect to carry the country this year, they must bring in a substantial part of the peace vote, rather than force it to a fourth ticket.

Compromise will be difficult for the Democrats in 1968. It may prove to be impossible to bring together the Vietnam policy factions. Yet the McCarthy-McGovern-Kennedy vote cannot be ignored. Either the party unites or it divides more deeply. The choices are tough. The minority here has achieved a very substantial result. It may even have united rather than divided the party.

The importance of homework

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

The 1968 preconvention phase of American politics is now over.

It has been a fascinating drama, mixing deep tragedy with everything else including both bathos and pathos.

For future politicians perhaps the lesson most worth noting is the importance of doing your homework if you wish to stay at the top.

George Romney was in many ways a most attractive candidate. But when he had to talk out loud about the Vietnam war it was obvious that he had not really mastered the subject. He shifted his position repeatedly as various pressures beat upon him. The conclusion was unavoidable that he really never was quite sure what he really did think about the business.

Eugene McCarthy managed the Vietnam war perfectly. He took up a solid position and held it consistently. There was never any doubt about his views. He was anti-Lyndon Johnson and antiwar. And so long as he stuck to these two positions his political rise made the most exciting American political success story since that of Wendell Willkie.

But at the last moment just as he should have been going to Chicago as the leading rival to Hubert Humphrey he tripped over Czechoslovakia. One fatal word exposed suddenly the fact that he did not really understand the Czech crisis or Russia, or Europe. He called it "unimportant."

It was not being anti-Vietnam war that ended the McCarthy run to the top. Edward Kennedy has been just as antiwar and anti-Lyndon Johnson as Eugene McCarthy. Yet as the Democrats gathered in Chicago, it was the Kennedy not the McCarthy name they were talking about. The difference was that Senator Kennedy got it right about Czechoslovakia.

He made a speech on the very day of the news that the Russian Army had invaded Czechoslovakia. It was largely obscured by the bigger news item, but should be read by any young politician thinking of having a try for high places.

That speech had been written well before the news of the Russian invasion. There was no time that day to do any homework on the subject. Something had to be said, and said quickly on the basis of previous homework, and inserted at just the right place in the speech.

The speech opened with one gracious paragraph of thoughtfulness for former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Then came two paragraphs on the Russian invasion. He called it "a retrogression into an age we all hoped was passed." And he said, "These events are an affront to decency and especially to a brave people who have demonstrated that they seek to be independent of the Soviet Union."

That was all. And it was just right. It reflected a quick and accurate sense of the importance of the event.

The invasion was important for many reasons. One reason is that it was a blunder, and in world affairs a blunderer is more dangerous than a rogue. The event disclosed that the present leadership in Moscow is capable of doing very foolish, even stupid things, and that Edward Kennedy understood this, and Eugene McCarthy did not understand it.

That whole Kennedy speech is worth study by any student of political science. It shows in every line the results of thorough, highly competent homework, and staff work.

The men at the top level in politics all have this in common. They do their homework thoroughly. The men who don't, get tripped up, and have only themselves to blame.

Dispatch from the farm

'Nice and spongy'

By John Gould

Lisbon Falls, Maine

An item in the morning mail teases a response. It is a letter from Mrs. Gwendolyn Mitchell of Colchester, which is in England, and she says she discovered French Toast in New England — at some place called Massachusetts. She says she likes it fine, and she says that when offered the citizen with crisp bacon and a liberal splash of maple sirup it tends to promote goodwill. In short, I get the notion that French Toast is not native to Colchester and the United Kingdom had to send to the colonies to learn about it.

Mrs. Mitchell says the pieces of bread are dipped in "a sort of milk and egg custard." This is about it, and then we are in agreement that the stuff is fried in bacon fat until it is brown enough, but (as she puts it) "nice and spongy." The maple sirup is something else again, Mrs. Mitchell—a great deal of unnatural *effronterie* is constantly purveyed in these parts as maple sirup, and most of it I wouldn't lick off the spoon on a dare. When you pay taxes on your own *Acer saccharum* grove and own your own snowshoes so you may harvest your crop, you become picky about maple sirup. Since, because of retail duplicity, it is hard enough to get sirup right here in the maple sirup country, I hesitate to point out to British customers that a great deal of it should be slobbered around when taking French Toast. About $2 worth at farm prices.

There's another little subtlety. Put a drop of vanilla extract in the so-called custard. Not enough to make the kitchen smell like a Nova Scotia cake, but just sufficient to tame the violent passions of the custard.

Some years back one of the labo(u)r unions decided to organize the choppers in the Maine woods. Mostly, these choppers are French-Canadians who come over the line on an immigration bond, and the harvesting of Maine pulpwood is more Canadian than not. So the labor agitation was unlike anything else that ever took place. The agitators had to be bilingual, and they had to operate in a wide and wild region that veteran guides don't go into without compasses.

These fellows who cut pulpwood are extremely well-paid and surrounded with benefactions — and there wasn't much a union prodder could grab onto and make grist. Besides, at the time this started, Canada hadn't surged as she has since, and her domestic jobs weren't competing for hands. A man who couldn't find much to do in Quebec could come down to Maine and make out fine. Unrest was hard to find.

So the agitation progressed slowly. But one night they had a big meeting in a little Quebec town just across the line, and all the woodchoppers came to hear the pitch. They passed out sheets of paper and asked the potential union members to list their

grievances—an excellent way to start things going. Well, one little fellow who was making over $200 a week take-home couldn't think of anything he was mad about. So, lacking any other grievance, he finally wrote down, "I don't get enough French Toast."

Well, you see, in a lumber camp in Maine if you don't get all the French Toast you want, it's your own fault, because all you have to do is ask for it, and the company has a cook there who will make it as long as you can eat it. Consequently, amongst some people, the labor union that makes trouble when there is no reason to is said to be serving up the French Toast. Folklorists may wish to make a note of this.